The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 217 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13 1913. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m., 1913. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Nov. | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 22nd " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| 29th " | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 6th Dec. | Arcadia .. | 7000 | Medina .... | 12500 |
| 13th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 20th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| 27th " | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 1914. | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia..... | 10500 |
| 10th " | Delta .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 17th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa..... | 11000 |
| 24th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 31st. " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ..... | 11000 |
| 21st. " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 28th " | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 21st. " | Macedonia .. | 10500 | ..... | .. |
| 28th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| *1st April | Himalaya .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 4th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 11th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina..... | 12500 |
| 18th " | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 25th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia..... | 10000 |
| *29th " | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 2nd May | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 9th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa..... | 11000 |
| 16th " | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

| | SINGLE. | RETURN. |
|---|---|---|
| "A" rate "B" rate. | "A" rate | "B" rate |
| To MARSEILLES. . | Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 | Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8. |
| " LONDON . . | " 627 or Rs. 528 | Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Arrival | Departur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon Maru | T. Date. | 4936 | 30th Oct. | 12th Nov. |
| Kawachi Maru | A. Christiansen | 6163 | 2nd Nov. | 15th Nov. |
| Penang Maru. | S. Murazumi | 5500 | 16th Nov. | 28th Nov. |
| Inabe Maru. | ..... | 6189 | 30th Nov. | 12th Dec. |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
*Manager*,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
**Indian Newspaper Co.,**
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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## SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S**
**CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
**SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.**
**TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.**

| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona | A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan..... | .... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb..... | 21st Feb..... |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7680* | 12th Mar.... | 10th Mar... |
| Trafford Hall | A | 5321 | 21st Mar ... | .... |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | .... | 25th Mar.... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9232* | 13th April.... | 11th April.. |
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April.. |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475 | 27th May ... | 25th May . |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd Class Single. | 2nd Class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer point) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 14th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA. 2184, Mon. 17th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
KASARA 1195, Th. 20th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Tuesday 18th November, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PURNEA.....3306 Friday, 14th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA....3418 Thursday, 27th Nov
†PUNDUA .....3305 " 11th December.
•PALAMCOTTA 3413 " 25th "
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th November, 1913.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital ..... | £400,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £15,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | £600,000 |

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

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**STANDARD OIL CO.,**
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND. | Price. Rs | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg ..... | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case |
| White Rose 150 deg ..... | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 | 0 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. ... | 4 | 14 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 | 14 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) ..... | 4 | 5 | 0 | per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) ..... | 4 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins) ..... | 4 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ..... | 3 | 11 | 0 | per 8 gals. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

**GAZDAR & Co.,**

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

*28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.*,

**BOMBAY.**

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal, Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

**ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Established 1906.

*Chairman:*
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FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outhorised Capital | ... | ... | 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | ... | ... | 25,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | .. | .. | 5,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ... | ... | 65,000 |
| Claims paid over | ... | ... | 1,50,000 |

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

*For full particulars apply to:—*
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Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

**SOVEREIGN.**

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

*A. N. PHARMACY.*

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamoms, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and Electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift.

Ample spaceis provided for the engraving of any inscription.

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*BOMBAY & POONA.*

Our I. C. O. brand

**REFINED COTTONSEED OIL**

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings | ... | ... | ... | per 50 | Rs. 3—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets ,, | ... | ... | ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches ,, | ... | ... | ... | ,, 50 | ,, 3—8 |
| Dindigul Rocks ,, | ... | ... | ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2—8 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long | ... | ... | ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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*FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES*
*Apply to*
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|---|---|---|
| ***Per line*** | 0 | 4 |
| ***Minimum charge*** | 1 | 0 |

***CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.***

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PLUMBING INSPECTOR WANTED at once for the Office of the Plumbing Expert to the Government of Bengal.

Applicants must have a sound general knowledge of modern sanitary practice, drainage and allied subjects.

Applications stating experience and salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned.

W. DIXON SWINNEY,
M. R. San. I., A. Inst. S. E.
Plumbing Expert to the Government of Bengal.

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

WANTED Employment by a Lady Shorthand TYPIST Conversant with Office work. Good Testimonials. Apply Box No. 502 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a Coach for Mathematics, French, Latin, etc. 8 hours daily. Apply stating terms which must be moderate to Box No. 127 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0751

WANTED—A STEAM LAUNCH 35 feet long, to accommodate twenty persons. Apply with Photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who can prepare Plans and Estimates of Buildings, Roads and Culverts. Pay up to O. S. Rs. 30 Address—Mr. ANSON JONES, Nizamabad-Deccan.

WANTED—A Matron for the Burdwan Fraser Hospital on Rs. 50 per month and free quarters—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Burdwan Fraser Hospital, with testimonials.

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE for Baby. Good references. State wages. Apply MRS. ANDERSON, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Poonamallee, near Madras.

WANTED a HINDU HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Mudhol State Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned.

M. K. CHAVATHE, B.A., LL.B.,
Private Secretary.

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TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED an ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem without practice. House free. Apply with testimonials to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
C. D. Fund Association.
Hyderabad, Sind, 6th November, 1913.

WANTED—A second hand PRINTING MACHINE. Crown, Royal or Demy-size. Please write to:—

THE MANAGER
New Star Printing Press
Pohumal Khiamals Buildings,
Hyderabad, Sind. 0758

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipal Water Works on a salary of Rs. 250/- per mensem. Must possess First class Engineer's certificates and have had previous experience of Water Works. Application stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the PRESIDENT, HYDERABAD (SIND) MUNICIPALITY, before 7th December, 1913. 0756

## WANTED

WANTED an ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem without practice. House free. Apply with testimonials to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
C. D. Fund Association.
Hyderabad, Sind, 6th November, 1913.

WANTED a pensioned qualified REVENUE SURVEYOR to serve as Head of the Survey Establishment in the Savantvadi State. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to

H. HARRISON, Major,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED two qualified European or Eurasian SHIPWRIGHT CHARGEMEN for Marine Shops of the Uganda Railway at Lake Victoria, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 160 to Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Two years' agreement. The applicants must be energetic young men of good character and skilful workmen. Must be skilled in Shipwright work, ship plating and supervision of rivetting, caulking, etc. Good knowledge of Hindustani essential. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

AGENTS IN INDIA,
Uganda Railway,
Karachi.

WANTED for Central Provinces good CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAUGHTSMAN and QUICK ESTIMATOR, preferably with a knowledge of surveying and levelling. Salary according to qualification. Apply

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LD.,
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WANTED a competent INSTRUCTOR in Marathi on the staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem in the month of May 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B W. M. LAPWING | ... | Rs. 1,200 |
| Br. W. M. MERRY WEE. | ... | ,, 800 |
| Ch. A. G. WHITELEGS | ... | ,, 600 |
| G. A. H. GREYLAD | ... | ,, 1,200 |

All I. P. A. C. Open to any trial or veterinary examination in Jhansi—Apply POLO SECRETARY, 8th Cavalry.

FOR SALE—MOTOR REVE, 2½ H.P., 1913 model, five months' old. Cost Rs. 600, in excellent condition; will sell for Rs. 425. Apply sharp JAMES S. SMITH, care of Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, Byculla.

FOR SALE—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr. P. M. MURZBAN, next door. 0724.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET immediately a commodious richly furnished BUNGALOW on Ridge Road to Europeans only. Delightful situation and well-laid out gardens. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,300 sq. ft, and 2,400 sq. ft., respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

## AUCTION SALE:

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p. m. all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs, cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tilumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are removed) To-morrow FRIDAY the 14th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadlas, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.

A deposite of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the effects of the undermentioned deceased.

Re. W. C. PENNINGTON Esq., deceased.

1 Safety 5 Chambers Police Revolver No. 464 by Hopkins and Allen Arms Company with 4 bullets and 1 leather purse.

Re. J. S. STILES, Esq., deceased.

1 Six Chambered Weekly Patent Revolver No. 18438 W. G. Army Models with leather case.

Re. DR. WILLIAMS JONES ANDERSON, deceased.

Leather trunk and Wearing apparels, etc.

Re. HUGH SCORGIE, Esq., deceased.

Tables, Chairs, Books, Sticks, Wearing apparels, Leather Portmanteau and trunk, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1913. 251

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th day of November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on the first floor "Amir Manzil" in the lane opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and substantial French polished teak blackwood and Mahoganized dining, drawing and bed-room furniture such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, meat safe, rich glass and crockeryware, marble topped tables and teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, handsome hall cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, teak and iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bed-room chest of drawers, rich flower vases, gent's bicycle etc., etc.

The property of J. S. EMERSON Esq., of Messrs Thomson and Taylor and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

## NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THACKER'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY AND THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

CAST IRON AND STEEL PIPES AND SPECIALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply c.i.f. Rangoon of the undernoted steel and C. I. pipes and specials. Tenders must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT of the Rangoon Municipality and should be endorsed "Tender for Pipes and Specials" and they must reach the Municipality not later than TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1913.

About 40 cwts. of C. I. pipes and specials.
About 6,400 Lineal feet of steel pipes 15in. diameter.
About 375 Linel feet of steel pipes 3in. diameter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C. E.,
M. I. Mech. E., Inst. M. & C. E.
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.

### NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRACTOR to undertake building of 4 new stations between Nagda and Godhra. Work comprises 13½ lakus of earthwork and rock excavation, etc. That cost of works including permanentway and station machinery over 3½ lakhs. Sealed tenders must be received within 7 days of date of advertisement to include rate for ordinary earthwork.

" " moorum.
" " rock excavation not requiring blasting.
" " rock excavation requiring blasting.
" " brick work in lime.
" " concrete in lime.
" " woodwork.

Contractor to undertake to have 500 men on work within 10 days of receipt of order, 1,000 within 17 days and 1,500 within 24 days. 5 per cent. of order must be deposited with Company as guarantee. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. CAIRNS.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.
8th November, 1913.

MATHERAN HILL STATION MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Matheran Hill Station Municipality on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran to consider the undermentioned subjects.

The Municipal Councillors are requested to make every endeavour to see the papers of the subjects before attending the Meeting and thus prevent the postponement of a subject on the grounds that the papers have not been seen by some of them.

The papers of the subjects can be seen at the Municipal Office, Matheran, on any day except Sundays and holidays between 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

1. To read and confirm the minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th October, 1913.
2. To note and record Notification No. 9619 dated 21st October, 1913, printed on page 1756 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part 1 of 23rd October, 1913, regarding the transfer of the cattle pound at Matheran to the Municipality from 1st January, 1914.
3. To note the appointment of Mr. V. R. Nathu as 2nd Clerk of the Municipality from 17th October, 1913.
4. To note that services of Mr. V. R. Nathu have been dispensed with from 18th October, 1913 (afternoon) for being absent without leave.
5. To approve of the plots marked out for new cemeteries and new cremation ground at Matheran.
6. To pass the revised Voters' List as no objections have been received.
7. To consider the question of asking Government to amend Section 22 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 so as to permit of an appeal to the High Court against the decision of a District Judge in Municipal Election cases.
8. To consider letter, dated 4th November, 1913, from Mr. E. K. Khan, asking to consider the question of reducing the minimum qualifying tax for becoming a Municipal Voter.
9. To consider letter, dated 23rd October, 1913, from the Honourable Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy asking for a refund of taxes.
10. To consider Educational Inspector S. D's letter No. 1923, dated 9th June, 1913, regarding the transfer of Mr. Soman, 1st Assistant Master, Municipal Vernacular School, Matheran.
11. To consider Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's reply to the question of building new quarters for the Hospital establishment.
12. To consider the question of providing quarters for the Municipal sweepers.
13. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed scavenging cess at Matheran.
14. To consider letter No. 5932, dated 20th October, 1913, from the Collector of Kolaba with regard to the offer of Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy to construct a reservoir at Bombach Spring.

C. C. MURISON, Major I.M.S.,
President,
Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
7th November, 1913.

## NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. EWART LATHAM & Co., have this day removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 42/8, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 42/8, Church Gate Street.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
By EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

THE NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, required by the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 to be held within six months of the date of Registration of the Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1913, at 3 p.m.,

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th November, 1913, to 1st December, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ld.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st November, 1913.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st October, 1913.

2nd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. Roberts as a Director.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable persons for the post of SUPERINTENDENT in the Water Works Department. Applicants should have had a good all round experience on a large Water Works and should be well up in waste prevention and pipe-laying. They should also have a good knowledge of plumbing and building work.

Salary Rs. 300, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per month with Rs. 50 per month horse allowance.

The person appointed will be subject to the leave and other rules in force in the Corporation and will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Applications stating age and qualifications and giving full particulars of experience together with copies of testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta, will be received up to Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 6th November, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays 1913-14.

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 12th to 31st December 1913, inclusive, Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way. For distances 51 to 100 miles each way — AT SINGLE FARES AND A HALF.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS

For any distance over 50 miles each way. — AT TWO THIRD CLASS SINGLE FARES.

Subject to the proviso that the charge for the lesser distance should in no case exceed that for the greater.

These Concession Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to, and including the 14th January 1914.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz., one day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles; but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North-Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

By Order,
L. C. D. BEAN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, 28th October, 1913.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

S. S. "SOUTH BOROUGH."

THE above named steamer having arrived in this Port will enter Dock as soon as she gets berth for discharging. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading at once at our office.

A. M. JEEVANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 12th November, 1913.
0760

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913.
(2). To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
(3). To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mooljee Lukhmidas as Director.
(4). To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(5). To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(6). To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of November, 1913, to the 8th day of December, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

N. B.—The Dividend if sanctioned will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1913, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th day of November, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

FOREST DEPARTMET, ASSAM.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT RUBBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam, Shillong, up to noon of the 1st January 1914 for the purchase of the whole quantity of rubber which will be collected and packed by the Forest Department during the season 1913-1914, from the Government Rubber Plantations of Charduar and Kulsi. The yield is estimated to be—

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Charduar Plantation ..... | 10,000 | More or |
| Kulsi Plantation ..... | 4,000 | less |

The Charduar rubber will be delivered f.o.b. at Tezpur and the Kulsi rubber f.o.f. at Palasbari.

The rubber will be packed in the usual way, namely, by being pressed into cubes weighing about 1 cwt. and covered with "markin" cloth and double gunny bags.

The cubes will be marked A.—Tree rubber.
B.—Other rubber obtained by cleaning "A" rubber.
C.—Mat rubber,
and bear the Government plantation stamp

The rubber will be delivered as soon after collection as possible.

Tenders should state the price per pound offered.

Offers may be made separately for each class of rubber, but an average rate would be more acceptable.

On the acceptance of any offer a security deposit of 5 per cent. must be paid if demanded.

The Conservator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender or to assign reasons for declining any Tender.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam.
Shillong, the 30th September 1913.

## AUCTION SALE:

### BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terimnus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels etc. particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Flea Bitten grey arab, 15 hands, 4 years goes in harness.
1 Pair of black colour pegoo ponies both go in single and double harness.
1 12 H. P. Four cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, in good running order

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE E CELSIOR.**

TWO BIG FILMS
IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend"

Another Big Hit.
Mr. LESLIE ROSS
A Refined Comedian.
Funny in every fibre.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,**
BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the Bandmann Opera Company.
*To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.*
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL,"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

*To-morrow Night*
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

*Saturday night*
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece
"THE GEISHA"

*Monday, 17th November.*
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."

*Prices of Admission :—*
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.
Balcony Rs. 3 Gallery Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.
Special Notice:—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.
0747

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th
THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

**MAUD ALLAN**
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
**CHERNIAVSKY.**

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:
Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to
Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society,
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS:

**AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.**
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Strong and Gripping Drama
**THE EAGLE'S CLAW.**
A splendid sensational drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date, expert criminal and his detection.
SEE THE AEROPLANE vs. MOTOR RACE!
The most Exciting Scene ever Screened.
BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. *Coloured Views.*
BUNNY CHASED BY BLOOD HOUNDS. *Ripping Comic.*
THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11.
*Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.**
TOWN HALL.
*Thursday, 20th November, at 9-30 p.m.*
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency The GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata.....MAY QUEEN.....Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad.....BANNER OF ST. GEORGE.....Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)
SOLOISTS.
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell .....Soprano.
Miss M. Willson .....Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen .....Tenor.
Mr. Joseph Dodds.....Bass.
with
Chorus of 70 voices.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.
Solo Pianist .. Mr. Frank St. Leger.
Conductor.. .. Mr. Edward Behr.
Prices.—Centre of Hall Rs. 4, Sides of Hall Rs. 2.
All seats can be reserved.
Plan at MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
*Esplanade Road, Fort.*
0759

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,**
BOMBAY.
*FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.*
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents for the first time in India
THE BANDMANN LONDONERS
in the latest London Ragtime Revues.
Friday November 21st. | For the First Time in Bombay. The Present London Rage
"HULLO RAGTIME"
as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.
Saturday November 22nd. | For the First Time in Bombay
The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavillion Theatre, London.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's Doing it Now)
Now packing the Pavillion Theatre London.
NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.
Be in the Fashion: See and Learn Ragtime.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.**
6-0 Where Everybody Steers TWICE NIGHTLY 10.
Still on the Boom—More "Stars."
"THE YETTMAHS"
Y Y S S O
E M T I N.
E T S. E L *
T T I R L A
T M H I O C T
A N. O S T
H. I U I *
Mystic Carnival of Transformations.
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A Drama that deals with human Frailties,
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"WIFFLES" AT HIS 'BEST.'
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Lounge Suits,
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All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.
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**Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,**
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay
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11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
The Pioneer of High Class English and American Dentistry, at lowest possible prices, consistent with the services of a legally qualified Dental Surgeon.
Dr. Boyes was the first dentist in this country to relegate to the past the old system of book debts and large profits and to work instead on the principle of large cash returns and small profits, with the result that to-day his firm is admitted to be the largest of its kind in India.
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THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE
HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION
OF CURRENT.
**CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,**
35-37 APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.
30.


## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Delhi and Multan.

*The United Provinces.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier at Bikaner and Kotah. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India; minimum temperature is in defect at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

*The Central Provinces.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

*The Konkan.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect.

*General Remarks.*—Cochin reports light showers. Weather is likely to be dry generally.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th of November 1913.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of pa st 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. ari ation 1st ov. to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-AREA— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (4th) | 75.3 | 60.1 | 41 | .. | 0.00 | —0.18 |
| Jask | 88.3 | 70.3 | 72 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 89.8 | 75.6 | 54 | .. | 0.00 | —0.17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 86.8 | 58.5 | 59 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rawalpindi | 79.4 | 44.6 | 74 | .. | 0.11 | —0.02 |
| Lahore | 84.4 | 51.2 | 79 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sirsa | 88.3 | 51.0 | 58 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ambala | 84.5 | 48.9 | 63 | .. | 0.05 | —0.20 |
| Delhi | 87.0 | 61.8 | 48 | .. | 0.00 | —0.04 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 91.0 | 60.0 | 47 | .. | 0.00 | —0.03 |
| Mainpuri | 89.3 | 56.1 | 55 | .. | 0.00 | —0.11 |
| Jhansi | 91.1 | 61.5 | 28 | .. | 0.00 | —0.05 |
| Cawnpore | 88.1 | 57.0 | 63 | .. | 0.00 | —0.29 |
| Allahabad | 87.6 | 54.5 | 57 | .. | 0.00 | —0.18 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 90.1 | 56.8 | 60 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Karachi | 83.5 | 69.0 | 85 | .. | 0.00 | —0.05 |
| Ajmer | 89.6 | 59.2 | 63 | .. | 0.00 | —0.01 |
| Jaipur | 92.2 | 55.1 | 46 | .. | 0.00 | —0.01 |
| Kotah | 93.1 | 64.6 | 31 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 91.0 | 58.5 | 70 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dwarka | 83.8 | 70.2 | 77 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Veraval | 90.6 | 66.8 | 49 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rajkot | 92.6 | 59.3 | 47 | .. | 0.00 | —0.14 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 93.0 | 60.3 | 45 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Surat | 94.4 | 61.1 | 60 | .. | 0.00 | —0.06 |
| Ahmedabad | 94.6 | 66.2 | 41 | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Deesa | 94.3 | 53.4 | 49 | .. | 0.00 | —0.04 |
| Neemuch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indore | 89.1 | 54.6 | 51 | .. | .. | —0.10 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 85.3 | 52.3 | 59 | .. | .. | —0.22 |
| Saugor | 87.3 | 59.1 | 28 | .. | .. | —0.14 |
| Hoshangabad | 88.1 | 53.9 | 54 | .. | .. | —0.23 |
| Khandwa | 91.2 | 55.1 | 47 | .. | .. | —0.21 |
| Akola | 90.7 | 51.5 | 32 | .. | .. | —0.28 |
| Amraoti | 88.8 | 58.3 | 34 | .. | .. | —0.29 |
| Nagpur | 88.1 | 55.8 | 51 | .. | .. | —0.56 |
| Chanda | 87.5 | 52.0 | 64 | .. | .. | —0.49 |
| Raipur | 84.7 | 59.6 | 57 | .. | .. | —0.31 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 86.8 | 72.3 | 72 | .. | .. | —0.32 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.3 | 64.9 | 42 | .. | .. | —0.37 |
| Mormugao | 88.5 | 69.2 | 70 | .. | .. | —0.64 |
| Karwar | 88.7 | 64.0 | 86 | .. | .. | —1.49 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.9 | 54.1 | 40 | .. | .. | —0.28 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.6 | 50.5 | 32 | .. | .. | —0.38 |
| Poona | 88.0 | 53.3 | 60 | .. | .. | —0.64 |
| Sholapur | 90.3 | 59.1 | 32 | .. | 0.00 | —0.69 |
| Bijapur | 89.2 | 55.8 | 36 | .. | 0.00 | —0.59 |
| Belgaum | 86.3 | 56.0 | 35 | .. | 0.00 | —1.26 |
| Aurangabad | 87.9 | 55.3 | 29 | .. | 0.00 | —0.29 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 87.4 | 52.7 | 55 | .. | 0.00 | —0.45 |
| Hyderabad | 88.3 | 56.2 | 54 | .. | 0.00 | —0.80 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.8 | 71.8 | 86 | .. | 0.03 | —1.87 |
| Calicut | 85.8 | 74.6 | 91 | .. | 2.60 | —0.40 |
| Cochin | 88.2 | 75.7 | 79 | .10 | 1.56 | —2.37 |
| Colombo | 86.0 | 72.0 | 93 | 0.19 | 6.06 | —0.10 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 87.3 | 69.2 | 79 | .. | 0.00 | —3.91 |
| Bellary | 91.0 | 60.3 | 37 | .. | 0.00 | —1.30 |
| Guddapah | 89.5 | 66.5 | 70 | .. | 0.00 | —1.66 |
| Madras | 79.5 | 72.5 | 86 | 0.01 | 13.21 | —7.37 |
| Bangalore | 79.3 | 60.8 | 71 | .. | 0.11 | —1.94 |
| Coimbator | 85.4 | 70.3 | 87 | .. | 1.00 | —0.67 |
| Trichinopoly | 88.6 | 74.3 | 81 | .. | 24.37 | —2.16 |
| Negapatam | 83.2 | 73.7 | 84 | .. | 21.75 | —15.06 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay 12th November 1913.

280. *Parade.*—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 P.M.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Caps.
(Sd) E. P. Cudlip, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol Artillery.

NOTICE

The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing on Sunday 16th November next. The first train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M. As opportunities for class firing this Season will be very few, you are requested if possible to fire your course next Sunday.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Arcadia" (Extra) passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th, instant.

S.S. Dulwich:—The steamer Dulwich, 2,115 tons, Captain D. O. Redding, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with balast.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 12.

A few falls of rain are reported from the extreme south of the Peninsula, otherwise the weather has been dry everywhere. Humidity continues low over the central part of the country and in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is generally normal.
Forecast:—No large change.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 11th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | Fahr. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. | | | |
| Temperature of Air .. .. .. | inches | 29.893 | |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. | degrees | 79.2 | |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | ,, | 71.7 | |
| Relative humidity of Air .. .. | ,, | 68.4 | |
| Extent ofof cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | | 0.701 | |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. .. | degrees | 2.4 | |
| Minimum do. do. .. .. | ,, | 86.3 | |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | 73.3 | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles | | ENE,E,WNW,NW,NNW | |
| | | 124 | |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for Index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th November, was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

| 1913 | | High Water | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week | Day of month | Bombay Mean Time | | | Depth on sill. | |
| | November | | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Wed. | 12 | m | 9 | 53 | 26 | 3 |
| | | | 10 | 48 a | 27 | 8 |
| Thurs. | 13 | m | 13 | 24 | 26 | 6 |
| | | | 11 | 20 a | 28 | 3 |
| Frl. | 14 | m | 10 | 57 | 26 | 6 |
| | | | 11 | 54 a | 28 | 7 |
| Satur. | 15 | m | 11 | 32 | 26 | 5 |
| Sun. | 16 | m | 0 | 30 | 28 | 9 |
| | | | 0 | 9 a | 26 | 2 |
| Mon. | 17 | m | 1 | 8 | 28 | 7 |
| | | | 0 | 48 a | 25 | 10 |
| Tues. | 18 | m | 1 | 49 | 28 | 2 |
| | | | 1 | 31 a | 25 | 4 |

| 1913 | | Low Water | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | | Depth on sill. | |
| | November | | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Wed. | 12 | m | 4 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| | | | 4 | 6 a | 15 | 3 |
| Thurs. | 13 | m | 4 | 39 | 19 | 4 |
| | | | 4 | 35 a | 15 | 9 |
| Frl. | 14 | m | 5 | 15 | 19 | 3 |
| | | | 5 | 5 a | 15 | 5 |
| Satur. | 15 | m | 5 | 50 | 19 | 4 |
| | | | 5 | 36 a | 15 | 3 |
| Sun. | 16 | m | 6 | 25 | 19 | 8 |
| | | | 6 | 8 a | 15 | 1 |
| Mon. | 17 | m | 7 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| | | | 6 | 41 a | 15 | 8 |
| Tues. | 18 | m | 7 | 43 | 20 | 4 |
| | | | 7 | 19 a | 16 | 4 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| November. | Sunrise. | | Sunset | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. (Wed.) | 6h. | 44m. | 6h. | 2m. |
| 13. (Thurs.) | 6h. | 45m. | 6h. | 1m. |
| 14. (Frl.) | 6h. | 45m. | 6h. | 1m. |
| 15. (Satur.) | 6h. | 46m. | 6h. | 1m. |
| 16. (Sun.) | 6h. | 46m. | 6h. | 1m. |
| 17. (Mon.) | 6h. | 47m. | 6h. | 1m. |
| 18 (Tues.) | 6h. | 47m. | 6h. | 1m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon. | Oct. | 30th | 7h 59.2m | P.M. |
| First Quarter. | Nov. | 6th | 0h 4.4m. | A.M. |
| Full Moon. | | 14th | 4h 41.4m. | A.M. |
| Last Quarter. | | 21st | 1h 26.5m. | P.M. |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 13th Nov.

1206. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a. m. to 1. p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1207. *Transfers.*—No. 6847 Cadet J. Misry "K" Coy. and No. 7163 Cadet S. Jacob, "M" Coy. are transferred to "C" Company from this date.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 12th | | | | |
| H. M. S. Dartmouth | Arcy | Plymouth | October | 7 |
| H. M. S. Chilmer | England | Malta | October | 20 |
| H. M. S. Kennett | Bayley | Malta | October | 20 |
| H. M. S. Colone | Burkett | Malta | October | 20 |
| H. M. S. Jed | Mulock | Aden | November | 5 |
| S. S. Kt. of the Thisle | Baker | Moji | October | 22 |
| S. S. Linga | Manley | Karachi | November | 10 |
| S. S. Gowanburn | Wyneo | Busselton | October | 25 |

### DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Ula | Oliver | Calcutta |
| S.S. Roma | Greenbury | Port Said (for order) |
| S.S. Elzin | Potts | Calcutta |
| S.S. Barala | Milne | Persian Gulf via Karachi |

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Wednesday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Rangoon Maru | Derte | Kobe | etc |
| S.S. Grafevale | Steel | Middlesbrough | |
| S.S. Dulivich | Redding | Karachi | |
| S.S. Kola | Minett | Busreh via Karachi | |
| S.S. Austria | Casulich | Trieste etc | |

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Bankura | for | Persian Gulf |
| Do. | Kasara | for | Do. |
| Do. | Intombi | for | Hull etc. |

S.S. Kt. of the Thistle:—The steamer Kt. of the Thistle, 4,286 tons, Captain G. Baker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Moji, which port she had left on October 22nd, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951, tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 10th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gowanburn:—The steamer Gowanburn, 2,723 tons, Captain A. Wyne, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Busselton, which port she had left on October 25th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain K. Derte, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's, steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, will sail to-day, for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Austria:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain M. D. Cosulich, will sail to-day for Trieste etc, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY, November 12th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

| Shed | Steamer | | Capt. | | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chantala | | Phillips | | M. M. & Co |
| | B. Virawa | | Manell | | M. M. & Co |
| | C. & R. City of Calcutta | | Elliot | | K. N. & Co |
| | D. & F. Austria | | Cosulich | | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| | F. Sardar | | Weeks | | H. S. S. & Co |
| | H. Purnea | | Williams | | M. M. & Co |
| | K. Rangoon Maru | | Hashmits | | N. Y. K. |
| | M. Sabine | | Codfoez | | W. & A. Z. & Co |
| | N. Strathgarry | | rant | | W. & A. & Co |
| | P. Inkenturm | | Garstens | | W. & A. G. & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Clan Macfarlane | Swanston | J. F. & Co |
| 2. | Elysia | Coverly | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3. | Porto Said | Molle | Rubattino Line |
| 4. | Duffield | Biddick | W. & A. & Co |
| 5. | rytvale | Steel | T. M. & Co |
| 6. | City of Bombay | Gray | K. N. & Co |
| 8. | Cleopatra | Huber | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 9. | Kawachi Maru | Christiansen | N. Y. K |
| 10 & 11 | Arabia | Palmer | P. & O. S.N. Co |
| 12, & 13 | Delta | Lemare | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 14. | Kola | Minett | M. M. & Co |
| 16. | Dunrobin | Carr | T. M. & Co |

H. W. V. D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Linga | Manley | M. M. & Co |

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Angus | Dakers | A. Y. & Co |
| | Baron Ardrosson | Reid | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Bankura | Whytehead | M. M. & Co |
| | Dulwich | Rodding | T. M. & Co |
| | Gowanburn | Wynd | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Hoseine | Fanning | T. M. & Co |
| | Habenfels | Amarz | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Hallamshire | True | J. F. & Co |
| | Intombi | Jackman | T. M. & Co |
| | Inverness | Venus | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Kasara | Minett | M. M. & Co |
| | Kirkdae | Gibson | J. F. & Co |
| | Kanzler | Smith | D. M. Khandwaat. |
| | Khosrou | Hannan | T. M. & Co |
| | Kt. of the Thistle | Baker | T. M. & Co |
| | Neidenfels | Heckel | T. M. & Co |
| | Navasino | Simpie | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Ruth | Wiebush | F. F. Campbell & Co |
| | Rotenfels | Goose | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Sultan Van Koetie | Botti ca | W. & A. G. & Co |
| | Sultan | Van Langkat Frees | M. C. A. G. & Co |
| | Southborough | Eidman | M. Jeewanji & Co |
| | Strathvan | Davies | W. & A. G. & C. |
| | Uganda | Archdeacon | M. M. & Co |

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passenger proceeding home by the Mail steamer Arabia on Saturday:—

Bear, Mrs. M. M.
Boddam, Lt-Col E.B.C. and Mrs.
Burn, Mr. D.S.
Corstorphan, Mr. N.
Curry, Mrs. J.M. and infant
Davies, Mr. T. C.
Davy, Miss
Delany, IMS Major T.H.
Dennis, Mr. W. J.
Doveton, Captain H.J.
Eager, Mr. E.
Eaves, Mrs.
Fleming, Major J.K.S.
Gould, Major P.
Heckle, Mrs. J.H.
Henry, Miss R.L.
Hills, Mr. A. Chalmers
Howes, Mr.W.
Ironside, Mrs. nurse and infant
Katarda, Mr. J.R.
Kebbell, Miss M.H.
Leigh, Dr. J.G.
Lindenbaum, Mr. J.
Lupton, Miss
Moberley, Mrs. A. M.
Mossop, Mr. C.
Nicolls, Mr. R.N.
Nutter, Mr. Perry
Radclyffe's child, Col C, nurse (Weston) and maid (Minter)
Ramage Mr. J.A.
Rice, Capt. W.A.
Rosains, Mr. M.
Ross, Mr. J.P.
Satow, Mr. C.F. and Mrs.
Scott, Mrs. and child
Stuart, Mr. A.F.
Sweet, Dr. Miss G.
Thoma, Mrs. L.M. and child
Trenchard, Capt. O.H.B.
Tuckes, Hon. Mr. A.I.P.
Vanpraag Mr. J. and Mrs.
Wake, Major H. St. A.
Wake, Mrs, child and nurse
White, Mr. Y. N.
Williams, Mrs. and two infants.

# COMMERCIAL.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 72 3-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. | 25-30½ |
| Rentes 3 % | 87 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·50 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 27 11-16 |
| " 2 months hence | 27 5-8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm, Quiet | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 63 13-16 |
| Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate). | 1-3 29-32 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo | |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 87 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 4 15-16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. | 4 11-16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 3-8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5 3-8 |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 7 7-9 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 3-4 |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 4 1-4 |

## AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | | 102,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | | | 33,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | | | 20,000 |
| Futures at New York Jan. price 13·13. | 12·97 | Previous | Closing |
| Futures at New York Mar. price 13·20. | 13.04 | Previous | Closing |

Advanced Early on Spinners reported to be bidding more Freely, and Declined later owing to Longs unloading.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York 13·60. Previous price 13.60. | | | |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans price 13·5-16. | 13·5-16. | Previous | |
| Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet. | | | |
| Futures at New Orleans: price 13.32. | Jan. 13·16. | Previous | |
| Futures at New Orleans: price 13.40. | Mar. 13·25. | Previous | |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | | 9 1-2 |
| Demand Bills | | | 4 84 7-8 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | | | 59· 7-8 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11

| | |
|---|---|
| | Bales |
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 5,000 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | |
| Total Day's Imports | 20,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:-Quiet-Steady | |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet. | |
| Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a moderate Demand. | |
| Mid. Americans | 7·47 d. |
| Egyptia F G. F. | 10·20 d. |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13-14 March. 13-22
New York Official noon call Jan. 13-06. Mar. 13·12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-31 Mar. 13-39.

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| N D. | 7·00 | 7 0 6 |
| D J. | 6·99 | 7 0 5 |
| J. F | 6 99 | 7·05 |
| F. M. | 7 00 | 7·05 |
| M A | 7·00 | 7·06 |
| A M. | 7 01 | 7·06 |
| M J. | 7 01 | 7 07 |
| J. J. | 7 00 | 7·04 |
| J. A. | 6·98 | 7·02 |
| A. S. | 6·80 | 6·84 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | 8,000 |
| Total Imports | 15,000 |

Future delivery prices:—

| Months. | Previous closing price | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| N. D. | 7·06 | 6·93 |
| D. J | 7 05 | 6.98 |
| J. F. | 7 05 | 6·98 |
| F. M. | 7·05 | 6·98 |
| M. A. | 7·06 | 6 99 |
| A. M. | 7·06 | 6 99 |
| M. J. | 7·07 | 7 00 |
| J. J | 7 04 | 6 97 |
| J. A. | 7 02 | 6 95 |

PORTSAID, 12th October 1913.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Malwa has shipped £150,000 of gold for India.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Steady but very little | |
| " "Cloths" doing Quiet, prices easier. | |
| Weft American 54's | 12 3-8 |
| " Egyptian 80's | 18 7-8 |
| Tone "Yarns" | Quiet |
| Weft Egyptian 32's | 13 -8 |
| Twist 32's W.T.C. | 10½ |
| " 32's B. | 11 |
| " 30's W.T.C. | 11 |
| " 30's B. | 11½ |
| " 42's | 12 1-8 |
| " American 60's | 16 7-8 |
| " Egyptian 60's | 17 3-4 |
| " " 80's | 22 |
| Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading | 7-8½ |
| Grey Shirtings 44"by 37 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. | 8-5 |
| White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range | 3-2 |
| White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends | 2-3½ |
| " Shirtings 32-38" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500 | |
| Cloth Gunnis's 35" G. 20 cif | 13-10½ |
| 40's Bannermills Twist | 11½ |
| Geo. Mayalls Yarns | 11 9-16 |
| F G.F. Tinnevelly cif Liverpool | 6 9-16 |
| Buyers or sellers. | nominal |
| Months | Nov. -Dec. |
| Water Twist American 30's | 11 1-8 |
| " " " 40's | 12 1-8 |
| Mule " " " 40's | 11½ |
| " " " 50's | 13½ |
| " " " 60's | 15½ |
| " " Egyptian 40's | 17 1-8 |
| " " " 50's | 17½ |
| " " " 60's | 18½ |

## FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

*Metals.*—Standard Copper G. M. B. £68½; Copper Braziers £84½; Yellow Metal 7½.

*Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12 nominal.

*Arrivals.*—Baralong.

*Seeds.*—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-ship 52; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers canal quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 43½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers canal quiet but steady. Calcutta linseed 43; Nov.-Dec.; London done quiet steady.

*Wheat.*—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Nov.-Dec.; London Buyers canal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London nominal firm.

*Rubber.*—Para Rubber 3-2½; Nov.-Dec.; done quieter.

*Wheat South American.*—Rozario Santa EF—62lbs. 34; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33; Feb.-March; sellers dull.

*Australian.*—South Australian 35; Expected next January Business done. Victorian. 35: Expected next January Business done. New South Wales. 35; Expected next January Business done.

*Sugar.*—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet less doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12½; nominal Jan.-March; quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers November German Beet-root 88% 9-10; sellers May; quiet but very firm. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-84; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-6½; November value. Java Sugar unchanged.

*Linseed.*—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 40½; Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg value quiet.

*Cottonseed.*—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Nov.-Dec.; Hull; sellers canal; quiet.

S.S. Gryfevale:—The steamer Gryfevale, 2,846 tons, Captain J. W. Steel, will sail to-day for Middleshrough, with a cargo of manganese ore.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight*

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

## EFFECT OF MILITANCY.

## CHANCELLOR ON FUTURE OF CAUSE.

At Swindon, on October 23, Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation from the local branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and spoke at some length on the present position and prospects of the Suffragist movement, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The Chancellor said he had been a convinced supporter of women's suffrage for a very considerable number of years, and he had never been able to appreciate the arguments which had appealed to men of great intellectual strength and power, whose intellects he respected and admired—arguments which had convinced them in the opposite sense.

Here, he went on, men have been governing the country thousands of years, and we find wretchedness, misery, poverty, and slums everywhere, and we seem somehow to make a mess of it. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that women could have done any better if they had been left to govern, but I do say that the two acting together would have made a much better job of it. (Hear, hear.) This is how a home is run, and there is no man who has ever achieved much in life who does not owe a great deal, and often much of it, to the encouragement, support, and inspiration of some good woman. Therefore, where one sex has conspicuously failed in some of the essentials of good government, I think we might try what the partnership would do.

No harm could come from the experiment. If men are the stronger sex they would be predominant: if not, there is no reason why they should be predominant. There are some strong men and there are some weak men: there are strong women and weak women, and the strong in each sex would be able to bring the best of their capacities, qualities, and virtues to bear upon the problems which require all the capacity of the rest in order to solve them. Therefore I am not only a convinced supporter of the suffrage, but an insistent supporter, in spite of all the suspicions to the contrary.

Referring to the programme which he had placed before the country in regard to the land, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not think of any item in it in which women were not as much interested as men, but he could think of many items in which women were more interested than men. Instancing the housing problem, the Chancellor observed that this was much more a question for women than for men.

### "AN ACT OF STUPIDITY."

Here, he said, is a man who is out all day in the fields. The woman is in the wretched home all day. The home—I won't say it is entirely hers, but it is really her sovereignty, it is her care, it is her anxiety, it is her worry, it is often her despair—and, therefore, to settle the housing problem without inviting the opinion of women is, I think, an act of stupidity in the organisation of government, and which I cannot undestand; it shows how deep-rooted prejudices are that very able and enlightened men cannot see them.

Take the minimum wage. The money is paid to the man and dispensed by the woman, and if it doesn't go round it is her trouble very largely. She is the chancellor of the exchequer of the family, and when there is a demand from every department for cash, and she has to face a deficit, speaking, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I know what that means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a rich country can think about taxing somebody, but the poor woman can not. She does not know where to turn, and she has to face her children, who are crying for more food. Therefore, it seems to me to be so much a problem for women that I think the time has come when women ought to be called in to express what their views are in regard to the solution of this problem.

I am more a Suffragist to-day than ever I have been continued the Chancellor. You may say to me. "How is it that with men of great influence in the Cabinet, men like the Foreign Secretary, whose influence and whose power nobody can possibly challenge or doubt, a man who has been practically, during recent years, dominating the foreign policy of Europe—how is it that with men like Sir Edward Grey and the Lord Chancellor, also a man of great genius and power, Mr. Birrell, and others, we are unable to get this thing through?" It is no use denying facts, and the one fact is that in a Paliamentary sense the movement has gone back. That is the first fact we have got to grasp.

### GROWTH OF HOSTILITY.

In 1906 there was a huge majority in Parliament for it. In the last two sessions we have been beaten, and you may depend upon it that, on the whole, especially in a movement like this, Paliament represents merely the temporary mood of the nation. I do not deny what has been said that there is a growing conviction in favour of the suffrage amongst great masses of the population, but there is another feature which is an unpleasant one—there has been a growing feeling amongst other sections against it. Some years ago the feeling was one rather of indifference. There was a very strong Women's Suffrage movement. On the other side there was a great mass of indifference.

I think, under those conditions, you could have got it through, but it is no use underestimating the effect of militancy. Its effect has been enormous, but at the same time its effect has been to convert the indifference into something like bitter hostility. Take, for example, the case in my own constituency. Some time ago there was a very considerable suffrage feeling; the majority of the people were on the whole indifferent, but the eruption of militancy in Wales has outraged national sentiment at our great national festivals, and you now have hostility there which never existed before.

Referring to what had happened in Ireland, the Chancellor said: The militants have gone out of their way to create an anti-suffrage feeling which never existed before. They went to Dublin and, so far as I can see, tried to murder the Irish leader by flinging a hatched at his head. They also tried to break up a great Nationalist meeting at Belfast. What is the result? The Irish sentiment is against the movement, where before, on the whole, it was inclined to be friendly. For the moment they have created a situation which is the worst I have ever seen towards Women's Suffrage in Parliament. It is all very well to blame the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has been quite frank on this question: he is against it, but he did, I think, what a great Liberal leader was bound to do—he said if the sentiment of Parliament is in favour I am not going to allow my personal views to stand in the way of putting into material form the real demand of the nation, and I will accept the decision of Parliament.

### HOW TO GET THE VOTE.

But what has happened? Parliament has expressed its opinion twice in succession, and it has thrown the bill out, and much more on its merits than you imagine. That represents for the moment the attitude of Parliament towards the question. There is a feeling of anger and irritation, which, I think, is rather weak. I think it is rather weak to allow yourself to be rushed out of personal conviction by irritation. No one has been worried more by militancy than I have, but it has not altered in the slightest particle my views on the question. I hold I am a much stronger Suffragist than I was some years ago.

I want to get this firmly into the minds of Suffragists. They must carry the assent of the public with them where they cannot arouse their enthusiasm. The enthusiastic will only be a proportion. You must get the rest, and that is, of course, the harm that militancy is doing. I am very glad to see that its suppot is withering. It is the best omen I have yet seen for the success of the movement.

The Suffragist Pilgrimage he characterised as one of the cleverest political moves that had been organised in recent times, and said he would like to see more of this sort of thing done throughout the country. He agreed that they must do something dramatic to arrest public attention, but they must do it without being repellant. It was no good burning down pavilions, churches, and railway sidings, and endangering the lives of workmen, who, after all, were not responsible for the present condition of things.

I do not despair, said the Chancellor, in conclusion, of a real increase of Women's Suffrage being carried in this country in a short time—not in this Parliament. I think it has been ruined so far as the suffrage is concerned, it has been antagonised, its mind has been poisoned; but I do not despair, if, at the next election, women are well organised and present their case to the electorate rationally and in a way that shows they are capable of restraint, that they will be able to make such an impression at the polls that men who are opposed to the suffrage will find, on the whole that it will be better for them to reconsider their views, and pledge themselves to support and advance a measure of Women's Suffrage, which will not only include picked and selected women, but all women who have got responsibilities in this country.

## A FALSE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.

To take the Olympic Games seriously—which is whether we like or no, the only way to take them—is to run a grave risk of setting up a false standard of national efficiency. While games and sports—not the looking on at them, which modern development of extreme skill tends to encourage at the expense of personal participation—while games and sports should be spread as widely as possible, it has surely been very generally recognised in recent years, by men of similar distinction to the signatories of the Duke of Westminster's appeal, if not actually by some of them, that an undue devotion to sport and neglect of more vital interests are one of the besetting dangers of English youths and English men. However earnestly and sincerely the Olympic Committee plead that the Olympic Games will tend to popularise healthy exercise and not to promote undue athleticism it is difficult not to feel that the precedents, experience, and probability are all against them.—Nowell Smith, in the "British Review."

## "WANTED, AN HEIR."

### THE FATE OF THE ROMANOFF DYNASTY.

A correspondent of "Free Russia," writing on the subject of the Russian Imperial family, says:—

"Wanted, an heir! Wanted to save the dynasty. The young Alexis, suffering from an incurable disease—tuberculosis of the bones, it is said,—can only be kept alive, the doctors say, for a few months longer. The Tsar himself has become a victim of fits of melancholy. His consort, the unfortunate Tsarina, is still suffering acutely from a complete nervous breakdown. The question therefore arises, who will be the heir to Nicholas the Second, or will he be the last of the autocrats of Russia? The daughters of Nicholas cannot ascend the throne, because Paul I., who hated his august mother, Catherine the Great, made a law by which it became impossible for a woman to reign in Russia. Therefore, in the case of the demise of Nicholas II., the throne should fall to his brother Michael. But this is hardly possible, since he has renounced all his rights, and has married morganatically a Russian lady with whom he lives very happily far from Court intrigues."

The writer goes on to discuss the Grand Dukes, and finds insuperable objections to all of them.

## VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection. Spotted Deer (Cervus axis) by Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan. Indian Fox (Vulpes Bengalensis) by Mr. Priestley, Superintendent Bombay Police.

# DEATH OF MR. D. G. SUKHADWALLA.

## FAMOUS BOMBAY SELF-MADE MAN.

## HIS NUMEROUS CHARITIES.

We regret to announce the sad death which took place early yesterday morning of Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, one of Bombay's most public-spirited and philanthropic citizens. The deceased gentleman had an attack of hemiplegia six days ago, and notwithstanding the best medical talent available, he expired yesterday morning, at his residence on Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Bombay can justly boast of the large number of its self-made men who figure so largely in the public life of the city, and the late Mr. Sukhadwalla was a prominent figure in this remarkable roll of men who have by force of character, intellect and business acumen risen from the lowest to the topmost rung of the ladder. The life history of the deceased gentleman reads like a romance of business. He first joined his father's sandalwood shop,—he took his surname from the article sold therein,—but he soon left it to better has fortune in the uncertain but decidedly more alluring field of the cotton trade, and the success which he met with from the very beginning justified his decision and showed his remarkable business aptitude. He was appointed broker to most of the leading firms dealing in cotton and later on was sole broker to Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co., and other well-known firms. Subsequently he came to be the most prominent figure in the cotton world of Bombay. He was a director of the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

### A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

In a few years he became a multi-millionaire and was reputed to be one of the richest merchant-princes of Bombay. But though he quickly amassed a big fortune which the richest Yankee going might have looked upon with an eye of envy, he retained his simple habits to the end of his life and was ever an affable, genial and kind-hearted gentleman. Attired in the simple costume of his caste, he went on his daily round of business, and nobody who did not know him would have recognised in the plainly-dressed gentleman perhaps the richest Hindu of Bombay. He was simple in his tastes and habits but he never was miserly and he freely gave in charity the money he so rapidly earned.

### HIS CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

His wide charity was remarkable for the catholicity of its character. His charities were as discriminating as those of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. He did not believe in throwing away his money in caste dinners but spent the great part of his wealth in wisely-directed channels, and the most remarkable evidence of his wise and discriminate charity is the People's Free Reading Room and Library.

The founding of free reading rooms and libraries was indeed his chief hobby. He watched and fostered the growth of the People's Reading Room and Library with paternal interest and care and it was his intention to cover the whole city with a net-work of such institutions. As a first instalment of this project he recently announced a magnificent gift of four lakhs of rupees, out of which a building in the Fort was lately purchased, where it was intended to shift the People's Library from its present location. If he was no believer in sectarian charity, still less did he believe in trumpeting his good deeds. It might truly be said of the late Mr. Sukhadwalla that "his left hand knew not what he gave away with his right hand." It is therefore impossible to gauge with anything like certainty the total amount of his wide and extensive charities. "The Dadabhoy Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary and Library," "The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Home," "The Matheran Kursondas Mulji Library," "The Karachi George Clarke Free Reading Room," "The Broach Library," "The Banatwalla and Sukhadwalla Lohana Orphanage," "The Javeri Umiashunker Library," and a whole host of other institutions owed their existence either entirely or partly to his beneficence. "The Cama Oriental Institute," founded in memory of his late intimate friend Mr. Khursetji Rustomji Cama, also benefited largely by his generous donations. He also gave away about a lakh of rupees to the Brahmo Samaj.

### A GREAT SOCIAL REFORMER.

Born in the Lohana caste of the Hindus, he refused to bow the knee to the baal of caste prejudice and proved himself a great brave-minded social reformer by crossing the "kala pani" and twice travelling over Europe, America, China and Japan. On his return from his first voyage he quietly ignored the verdict of ex-communication passed upon him by his castemen and bravely continued to champion the cause of foreign travel, and widow remarriage. He was a fine swimmer, a splendid gymnast and an expert at slinging.

### A DEVOTED CONGRESSMAN.

His political creed was that of the Indian National Congress and he subscribed largely to its funds. He was an intimate and a life-long friend of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He was no title-hunter and many times refused the offer of a title from Government. He was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. At the time of the late Boer War he sent to South Africa a Medical Mission at his own expense for which he was thanked by Lord Roberts. He also contributed liberally to the expenses of the Red Crescent Mission to Turkey during the Balkan War.

The People's Free Reading Room and Library and other institutions with which he was connected were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND SANSKRIT STUDIES.

### PANDITS' APPEAL TO THE SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. when the debate on Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar's motion about establishing a branch of Oriental studies will be resumed.

Professor V. K. Rajwade has given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the effect that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinctions "provided students pass either the Vernacular School Final Examination or any higher test such as the Vernacular Training College Examinations and the Arts Examinations before entering on that branch; and provided candidates at the final examination in that branch show such a knowledge of English as will enable them to understand whatever is written in that language about Sanskrit literature in general and about their own Shastra in particular."

The following appeal to the Senate in connection with to-morrow's debate with regard to the establishment of a branch of Oriental studies, signed by Messrs. Vasudeo Shastri Ainapure, Datta Shastri Lale, Ramkrishnacharya Joshi and Balacharya Khuperkar on behalf of some of the Shastris and Pandits of the Maharastra has been sent to us for publication:—

The object of this appeal is to place before you within a very brief space, some thoughts bearing on the matter of establishing University degrees for Sanskrit Pandits. As the matter will soon be discussed for final disposal, we hope they will meet with your careful perusal and favourable consideration.

First of all, with due deference to Hon. Paranjpye's intelligence and attainments we wish to bring to your notice, that he is not a person who may claim to have any authority to speak on the matter, or whom you should follow for guidance. His chief objections to confer degrees on Sanskrit Pandits, are that their learning can not be reckoned as liberal education and that their method of instruction consists of wholesale cramming and therefore highly objectionable. These objections we at once declare are the result of his total ignorance and unacquaintance with the wide Sanskrit literature and prominent learned Shastris. His objections, we suspect, are based upon some unqualified men who pose themselves as Shastris and who often come in greater contact with the common public to carry out some of their religious functions. Mr. Paranjpye is not only ignorant of the Sanskrit Language and literature, but there is reason to believe that he has a total aversion to it. He belongs to a class of reformers, who have but little faith in religion, who therefore dislike the study of the old philosophy in which all religious thoughts are stored. A further object might also stir Mr. Paranjpye to assail the poor Shastris. Being a staunch reformer he fears that the existence of Shastris as a class will impede the progress, of the contemplated reformation and thus likes to see their end to which, he thinks, they are already nearing. The work of the Shastri does not lie as some suppose, in learning by heart and preserving the Vedas. That belongs to a particular section of them. The knowledge of a Shastri does not mean a mass of crammed and undigested facts. It is a knowledge of the higher science of Rhetoric, of the science of Astronomy and Astrology, the science of framing and explaining rules of grammar and its philosophy. It means a knowledge of all the Hindu systems of logic and philosophy and what not! It is almost impossible in this place to give an adequate idea of the character of Sanskrit literature which is thoroughly qualified to train the intellect in any manner desirable, and thus able to supply materials for what is ardently wished for, viz. a liberal culture. For those of the members of the Senate, who are already acquainted with it, it is needless to dilate on the point. Those who have not got any idea of it will do well to consult some of their friends who have come off the University with languages as their voluntary subject. In contrast to the Principal Paranjpye's sermon on the point, they will be wonder-struck to hear in profuse terms the high esteem in which the public hold the Sanskrit literature. Really speaking, the personality of Dr. Bhandarkar, who has proposed the resolution ought to serve a sufficient guarantee for its soundness. His knowledge of Sanskrit is too well-known to need any mention. Moreover he is not conservative in his views, to seek to support the whole class of Pandits even if their knowledge be not really serviceable. The encouragement of Sanskrit Pandits was sought long since, by many who had a leading fame and a name. We know the late Hon. Mr. Joshi had put forth his efforts in the same direction. The late Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, a prominent member at the Bombay bar two decades ago, has established an institution in Poona to preserve and bring to publication the valuable Sanskrit literature. While we are discussing the problem at Bombay, several Sanskrit institutions are faring well in other parts of India in face of Mr. Paranjpye's prophecy of their sure extinction. A careful consideration of the above facts will convince any one that the ancient lore is valued by a number of learned men. Can learning, powerful enough to command the attention of almost all the educated public, be looked upon as unworthy to be classed as liberal education?

If the value of the Sanskrit literature is established, the whole question at issue will be easily solved. The other objections brought in this connection are almost trival and in themselves ridiculous. For instance, Mr. Paranjpye suggests, as a remedy for the preservation of the ancient learning, to engage a liberally remunerated body of Pandits to pen down all the existing lore. After only a small thought, Principal Paranjpye will come to realize that the Pandits possess nothing which is not pened down. The necessity of a Pandit, like the present Professors, is for expounding and producing at any call what is already written.

Mr. Paranjpye says that the Shastris themselves have left off instructing their sons in the lore which they affect to revere. This in his opinion is a potent argument to infer that ancient learning is inferior to modern culture. We openly admit the fact that sons of learned Shastris now-a-days seek modern education which has grown prominent under the present circumstances; but they do so with a view to rise in the estimation of the ordinary public, who, in these times, have as it were reserved their esteem for the modern education. Moreover from the pecuniary point of view ancient learning is a subject from which every one is forced to turn aside with nothing but mere indignation.

As to the argument of cramming we have to say that only some essential works, serving as a base for future study, and extracts from recognized authors are learnt by heart; but that is unavoidable in a study of any science.

The reason why we have approached you must now have been clear to you. The subject of Sanskrit learning is so important that we are induced to look upon it with nothing but extreme reverence. The matter, we earnestly request, should therefore be very cooly seriously and unbiasly discussed.

## A LECTURE.

Mr. S. S. Mehta., B. A., will lecture in English at the Hall of tht Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Manners and Morals of Literary Days of India." The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

# RACING NOTES.

## GWALIOR DISAPPOINTING.

### A CRACK AMERICAN JOCKEY'S VISIT.

With the close of the Gwalior Meeting, several local followers of the Turf have returned, but the opening of the Bombay season in a month's time is likely to be rather tame. Our biggest stables will be represented in Calcutta, not to return till after the opening of the New Year, and there is sure to be a dearth of European jockeys. At one time very bright prospects were entertained with regard to the Gwalior Meeting, but at the last moment the valuable support of Mr. Goculdass and others was with-held. The result was that not only were fields generally much smaller than anticipated but there was no great rush on the part of the general public. It is, therefore, not surprising that one hears of the Meeting being a failure from a financial point of view. Being but newly organised, however, this was what was to be expected and perhaps with further increase in stakes, as has been suggested by the Executive, they may pick up. Arrangements were made on a pretentious scale for the accommodation of the "fraternity" and other visitors, but several tents were without occupants; there being one camp near the hotel and another about half a mile from the course. As to the latter there is but very little to complain of, it is admirably laid down and affords a good long run in.

The only trouble was the dust, which rose in clouds as the horses cantered to the post or galloped back, there having been an insufficiency of rain. Unfortunately, the seed of discontent has been sewn, and one can only, hope that it will not be allowed to stay. The trouble appears to be much the same as that pointed out recently in connection with the game here. The Military appear to have complete control, and even if they really can find time enough to attend to their work apart from other duties the trainers complain of want of attention. It must not be overlooked that the trainers at a Meeting are there to see to the only means they have of livelihood and have every reason to expect their grievances, however, small, to receive a hearing. Not only have they the usual grouse to air concerning their immediate work, but take exception to the undertaking of commisions to buy horses by people who are not supposed to be in the business at all. A comparatively nominal monthly fee is paid them with a commission on the stakes they win, and it is a recognised perquisite that they be sent either to England or Australia when the stable needs replenishing. When this is taken from them and given to those who do not depend upon racing it savours of snatching the bread from their mouths. Three well-known trainers were, one is sorry to say, heard to state that they would not encourage those who own their charges to patronise this Meeting again.

It is extremely satisfactory to note that there has been no repetition of last year's irregularities, and the racing was quite good. On the first day the Terms races were very much in favour of punters, as also the second day, but the handicaps subsequently were well calculated and made winners very much more difficult to pick. Brown, the jockey, met with his customary success and won far more than his share of brackets and McGlone seems to have done no harm by severing his connection with Byramjee. The first-mentioned is, by the by, now a married man, his Colombo trip having been made with the chief object of meeting his wife.

One regrets having to report that Scott, who made a name for himself over the sticks in Poona, recently broke his arm when riding at the stables in Byculla. As he is expected to be open to engagements in Calcutta, it is to be hoped that he will soon be well again. W. Southall, who was recently seriously indisposed, is about again and will probably be riding for Tom Scott again in Calcutta.

Harrison, was unlucky enough to see Kilbirnie, the horse he recently bought from Mr. Lion, break down badly in Gwalior. One of the speediest horses the country has ever seen over a short distance, he was well backed, but had to be pulled up and came in dead lame. The owner, however, made up for this by winning twice with Vancouver, who in Poona shewed himself less of an old crock than most people believed.

News comes from a reliable source that the crack American jockey, who heads the list at present in England, is to take a trip out here this winter. Even if his visit is not a business one, we may fairly confidently expect to see him in the saddle. Mr. Galstaun is sure to try to secure his services, and it will be no surprise to find him up on Shining Way in the Cup. This horse, by the way, is looked upon as having a great chance and Jacomar is said to be doing admirably in Lucknow. A great deal depends upon their work on the track during the next five weeks. Betting just now favours Beckmesser for the Cup, as he is sound again after having hit himself in Poona. Brogue, Mayfowl, Gunboat and Hilarity are the others considered to be well in the running. For the King-Emperor's Cup, the favourite is naturally Kempion, with some keeping to Dalmatia whereas, if she can be got ready in time, Primrose Morn will be hard to beat.

Our chief racing centres generally get a visit annually from that well-known horse-dentist, "Doc" Martin. After a trip to Australia, he writes from Penang, expecting to be in Calcutta by the time these notes are in print. At Singapore he attended to the whole string owned by the Sultan of Johore, the Governor's Cup winner, Colonel, passing through his hands a couple of days before the race. He will be in Lucknow for the forthcoming Army Cup Meeting.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon will perform the Opening Ceremony of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas at the corner of New Churney Road and Sandhurst Road on Thursday 27th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

# BOMBAY CORPORATION BUDGET.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

## PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WATER & FIRE TAXES.

## DEFICIT TO BE MET BY RESERVES.

### SURPLUS CASH BALANCE TO BE REDUCED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation the Commissioner submitted his Budget Proposals for the year 1914-15. The figures of income and expenditure are as follows:—

**Income ..... Rs. 1,23,87,000**
**Expenditure ..... Rs. 1,26,79,943**

The following is a general statement of the estimates of revenue, expenditure and opening and closing balances for 1914-15:—

### INCOME.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| TAXATION PROPER— | | |
| General Tax at 9¼ per cent. | 47,26,450 | |
| Additional Tax for Fire Brigade at 3/8 per cent. | 1,86,550 | |
| | 49,13,000 | |
| Wheel Tax and Tolls | 5,05,000 | |
| Town Duties | 16,30,000 | |
| Licenses— | | |
| Dangerous and Offensive Trades Rs. 77,000 | | |
| Streets and Buildings ,, 5,000 | | |
| Land Conveyance, Music, Motor, &c. ,, 8,000 | | |
| | 90,000 | |
| Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses | 1,44,000 | |
| Receipts from Government for Tobacco Licenses | 2,80,000 | |
| | | 75,62,000 |
| SERVICES RENDERED— | | |
| Halalkhor Tax | 14,10,000 | |
| Water Tax | 21,80,000 | |
| | | 35,90,000 |
| RETURNS FROM PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS— | | |
| Market Receipts | 5,90,000 | |
| Public Gardens | 12,000 | |
| Tramway Rent | 55,000 | |
| Miscellaneous Fines | 25,000 | |
| ,, Receipts | 2,30,000 | |
| ,, Fees | 1,10,000 | |
| ,, Savings | 10,000 | |
| Contribution from Municipal Servants towards Pension, &c., Fund | 41,000 | |
| Net Profit on the Municipal Workshops | 2,000 | |
| Actual Profit on sale of Stores to Contractors, &c. | 6,000 | |
| Sale-proceeds of Unserviceable Tools and Plant, &c. | 4,000 | |
| | 10,85,000 | |
| Interest on Investments of Surplus and Loan balances ..... Rs. | 1,50,000 | |
| | | 12,35,000 |

### EXPENDITURE.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE— | | |
| Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment | 75,351 | |
| Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment | 61,677 | |
| General Office Establishment | 72,430 | |
| Do. New Works | 2,000 | |
| Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment | 88,626 | |
| | | 3,00,084 |
| ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT— | | |
| Property and Wheel Tax Establishment | 2,23,321 | |
| Do. New Works | 1,175 | |
| Port Trust and Railway (Town Duty) Departments | 1,15,000 | |
| Tolls Collection | 660 | |
| Licensing Establishment | 23,948 | |
| Do. New Works | 2,489 | |
| Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishment | 83,548 | |
| | | 4,50,141 |
| FIRE BRIGADE | 2,05,950 | |
| New Works | 1,500 | |
| | | 2,07,450 |
| PUBLIC GARDENS— | | |
| Maintenance | 89,688 | |
| New Works | 8,620 | |
| | | 98,308 |
| PUBLIC WORKS (ENGINEER'S) DEPARTMENT— | | |
| General Supervision and Miscellaneous Duties | 95,000 | |
| Mechanical Branch | 3,02,083 | |
| Sanitary Disposal of Town Sweepings | 1,10,000 | |
| Drainage and Sluices | 2,64,489 | |
| Do. New Works | 40,027 | |
| Water Works | 3,86,581 | |
| Do. New Works | 17,982 | |
| Streets and Buildings | 16,95,106 | |
| Do. New Works | 15,000 | |
| Special provision for repairing, &c., Wharves Roads. | 40,183 | |
| | | 29,66,451 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT— | | |
| General Supervision and Conservancy | 19,17,925 | |
| Markets and Slaughter Houses | 1,97,300½ | |
| Registration of Births and Deaths | 86,635 | |
| Cemeteries | 16,096 | |
| Laboratory | 16,834 | |
| Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada | 16,657 | |
| Milch Cattle Stables and Rooms | 7,387 | |
| Dispensaries | 15,241 | |
| Rustomji Jamsetji Dharamshalla | 735 | |
| Infectious Diseases | 63,222½ | |
| Vaccination | 32,439 | |
| Malaria | 73,200 | |
| Plague | 1,43,000 | |
| Lethal Chambers | 3,328 | |
| | 25,90,000 | |
| New Works (Sanitary and Markets) | 35,799 | |
| | | 26,25,799 |
| General Stores | | 36,403 |
| Municipal Debt | | 38,38,663 |
| Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances | | 1,20,000 |
| Primary Education | | 4,17,864 |
| Education (including Veterinary College, &c.) | | 87,780 |
| Hospitals, &c. | | 4,46,000 |
| Discretional Contingencies | | 7,000 |
| Auditors' Allowance | | 10,000 |
| Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund | | 10,000 |
| Contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 72 (1) of Act IV of 1898 for 1913-1914 | | 9,73,000 |
| Local Allowance | | 75,000 |
| Contribution towards the expenses of the King George V Anti-tuberculosis League | | 10,000 |
| Total Expenditure... Rs. | | 1,26,79,943 |
| Balance on 31st March 1915 ... ,, | | 35,30,057 |
| Grand Total ...Rs. | | 1,62,10,000 |

### COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The following note has been prepared by the Commissioner on his Estimates:—

The position with regard to the working cash balance may be briefly summarised as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Surplus Cash Balance per page 70 of the Administration Report for 1912-1913 | 25,86,620 |
| 2. Contribution payable to C. I. Trust | 9,25,000 |
| 3. Minimum cash balance required by the Municipal Act | 1,00,000 |
| Total working cash balance at the beginning of 1913-1914 :.....Rs. | 36,11,620 |
| *Deduct*— | |
| 1. Additional grants made during 1913-1914 up to the close of October 1913 | *2,05,012 |
| 2. Estimated further grants required to the close of the year 1913-1914 | 51,252 |
| 3. Estimated deficit budgeted for in the year 1913-1914 | 73,356 |
| Rs. | 3,29,620 |
| ,, | 32,82,000 |
| *Add*— | |
| 1. Estimated increase in Income over the original Budget estimates as follows:— | |
| | Rs. |
| (a) General Tax | 12,000 |
| (b) Wheel Tax and Tolls | 12,000 |
| (c) Town Duties | 18,000 |
| (d) Licenses | 13,000 |
| (e) Tobacco Duty | 5,000 |
| (f) Halalkhore Tax | 16,000 |
| (g) Water Tax | 1,30,000 |
| (h) Market Receipts | 19,000 |
| (i) Miscellaneous Fines... | 8,000 |
| (j) Miscellaneous Receipts | 30,000 |
| (k) Interest on the investment of Surplus Loan and other balances | 46,000 |
| (l) Interest at 3 per cent. on Corporation lands made over to the C. I. Trust | 28,000 |
| Rs. | 3,30,000 |
| Rs. | 36,12,000 |
| (1) Assessment and Collection Department — | 15,000 |
| (2) Fire Brigade — | 5,000 |
| (3) Public Gardens — | 3,000 |
| (4) Mechanical Branch...plus | 23,000 |
| (5) Disposal of Town Sweepings — | 25,000 |
| (6) Drainage Department... — | 10,000 |
| (7) Water Department ... — | 20,000 |
| (8) Streets and Buildings Departments — | 43,000 |
| (9) Public Health — | 10,000 |
| (10) Hospitals — | 10,000 |
| (11) Municipal Debt — | 63,000 |
| (12) New Works — | 30,000 |
| | 2,11,000 |
| Estimated gross closing working cash balance for 1913-14. ...Rs. | 38,23,000 |
| *Deduct*— | |
| (1) Minimum required by law | 1,00,000 |
| (2) Contribution payable C. I. Trust in 1914-15 ... | 9,73,000 |
| Rs. | 10,73,000 |
| Estimated net unhypothecated surplus cash balance at the close of 1913-14 .....Rs. | 27,50,000 |

### AN ANOMALOUS POLICY.

The building up of a reserve beyond a reasonable figure has not been part of our deliberate financial policy, and though this year (1913-1914) again the savings in expenditure anticipated amount to the comparatively large sum of Rs. 2,11,000 we have as an offset to it the additional grants amounting to Rs. 2,56,264 which, it is estimated, will be required during the year. The advance in the real surplus cash balance from Rs. 25,86,620 at the close of 1912-1913 to Rs. 27,50,000, now estimated at the close of 1913-1914, *i.e.*, a net increase of Rs. 1,63,380 is the result mainly of the extraordinary development of our Water Revenue and adventitious receipts from interest on unexpected loan balances and on Corporation lands made over to the City Improvement Trust.

I think, however, it must be admitted that for immediate requirements so large a reserve as Rs. 27,50,000 is not necessary, and it is this consideration that renders possible for the year 1914-15 a policy which, theoretically, may appear somewhat anomalous, *viz.*, to budget for an expenditure to a considerable extent in advance of the estimated income and meet the deficit by drawing on the accumulated reserves.

### REDUCTION IN CASH BALANCE.

The budgetted deficit, it will be seen, is Rs. 2,92,943, reducing the surplus cash balance to Rs. 24,57,057. After very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that to budget for a larger deficit with a view to the further reduction of the balances would be undesirable because:—

(1) The shifting of the basis of taxation should be a gradual process, and adopted only when it is considered not within the bounds of reasonable probability that a reversion to the former condition will be necessary. The General Tax was reduced by 5/8 per cent. last year. It is proposed to further diminish it by 1/8 per cent. this year by a reduction in the additional tax for the Fire Brigade and to take 3/8 per cent. off the water rate, *i.e.*, to further reduce taxation while deliberately budgetting for a deficit, a course which might be regarded as a somewhat hazardous proceeding but for the large reserves.

(2) The permanent increase in our income for the last three years has varied between Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 3, 50,000, *i.e.*, in budgetting for this deficit we are already largely anticipating the advance in Income that we may reasonably expected to realise in 1915-16.

(3) We have provided fully Rs. 75,000 less for New Works in 1914-15 than is usual, owing to the large unexpected balances at present at the disposal of Executive Officers.

(4) We shall in 1915-1916 have to provide about Rs. 1,50,000 extra for interest alone on loans for works other than Water Works, and about Rs. 1,75,000 for extra interest and sinking fund charges on Water Works Loans, and if we anticipate an increased income of between 3 lakhs and 3½ lakhs yearly, we can hardly hope that the recurring revenue expenditure will remain stationary.

### ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

In addition to these reasons we have to face the fact that the existing roads were not constructed with a view to bearing the present fast and heavy motor traffic and in the near future I think we shall have to make up our minds to spend a considerable sum yearly in bringing them into a condition more conformable with the requirements of a modern city. Some portion of this expenditure will fall on revenue and I consider the Reserves we have built up a suitable source from which to meet such extraordinary expenditure.

I have not lost sight of the fact that the opening of the new Docks and the reclamations being carried on will considerably increase our income. But in view of the considerations I have adduced above, I am unable to recommend a more extensive reduction of taxation this year, and consider it prudent to await a further development in our revenue and expenditure before committing ourselves to a course which our growing needs may force us to reverse in the near future.

### TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

I have estimated the income for 1914-1915 at Rs. 1,26,87,000 after allowing for a reduction of ⅜ per cent. in the Fire Tax and 3/8 per cent. in the taxation on value of properties for Water Works purposes. Without such reductions the income for the year would have amounted to Rs. 1,26,79,000, against Rs. 1,22,18,710 for 1913-1914, and a revised estimate for that year of Rs. 1,26,45,710. Dealing with the latter figure as being of nearer date I have allowed for the following principal variations, taking the taxation on the same basis for the two years:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| General including Fire Tax ..... plus | 1,10,000 |
| Wheel Tax ..... plus | 5,000 |
| Licenses ..... — | 35,000 |
| Halalkhore Tax ..... plus | 40,000 |
| Water Tax ..... — | 24,000 |
| Interest on Investment of Surplus Loan and other balances ..... — | 96,000 |
| Interest at 3 per cent on Corporation lands made over to the C. I. Trust ..... — | 28,000 |

In our stable sources of Income I have thus allowed for an increase on the latest figures of Rs. 1,79,000. This has been counterbalanced to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 by—

(1) An anticipated reduction of Rs. 50,000 in our Income from Licenses in consequence of the determination of the Corporation to reduce both the number and the amount of the fees chargeable for Licenses.

(2) A reduction of Rs. 96,000 in Interest realizable on our surplus balances, owing to the probable curtailment of the amount to be borrowed in 1914-15, and the depletion of our large loan balances by the prosecution of works which had for various reasons been delayed, but which will shortly be pushed on with great energy.

(3) To the disappearance of the credit realizable for interest on lands made over to the C. I. Trust in consequence of a charge in the law.

### WATER REVENUE.

It will be noticed that the increase in the Water Revenue as compared with the Revised Estimates for 1913-14 on the basis of identical rates of taxation for the two years has been placed at only Rs. 24,000. In reality an increase of Rs. 37,000 has been provided in 1914-15, as a special receipt of Rs. 13,000 to hand in 1913-14 for sale of timber round Tansa Lake will not be repeated in 1914-15.

Even with the reduced taxation for 1914-15 it will be seen on a reference to the detailed estimate of Water Works Revenue and Expenditure that the Income exceeds the anticipated expenditure.

I can, however, recommend no further reduction on this account, for a reference to Statement No. 11 of the Budget will show that we have in 1914-15 provided only partly to the extent of Rs. 1,81,000 for Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the 70 Lakhs Tansa Loan. The full sum due, *viz.*, Rs. 2,80,000 for interest and Rs. 78,000 for Sinking Fund charges will become payable in 1915-16, and in that year we shall thus have to provide for an increased outlay on this account of Rs. 1,77,000. I have notwithstanding this prospect suggested a reduction of 3/8 per cent. in the water rate because:—

(1) At present rates of taxation our income would be very largely in excess of our needs;

(2) The slight excess of income over Expenditure that I have budgetted for in 1914-15 will go a little way towards meeting the anticipated deficit in 1915-16;

(3) The income derived in the past has been largely in excess of our requirements;

(4) I have great faith in the expansive character of our water revenue, and.

(5) The introduction of a greater supply in 1915-16 will, I am confident, meet wants which will find their reflection in a still further increased revenue.

While, therefore, our prospective liabilities are great, our continually expanding revenue and the prospects of a still further expansion warrant the reduction proposed.

### INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year I have estimated at Rs. 1,26,79,943 against Rs. 1,22,922,066 for 1913-14, giving an increase of Rs. 3,87,877. Eliminating from the figures for 1913-14 the special write-off of Rs. 100,000 for plague expenditure, the proposed increase works out really to Rs. 4,87,877.

I have endeavoured to maintain the expenditure of the great spending departments as near as possible at the level sanctioned by the Corporation for the year 1913-14, and it will be seen that while, I think, we have provided reasonably for greater efficiency in the Public Works Department, and have considerably raised the wages of the labouring staff in the Health Department, these two departments show a combined advance on the preceding year of only Rs. 25,665.

The further principal increase are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fire Brigade | 27,375 |
| Municipal debt | 3,39,294 |
| Pensions, Gratuities, etc. | 20,000 |
| Primary Education | 15,047 |
| Contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust | 48,000 |
| Rs. | 4,75,381 |

These figures require no elaborate comment, as they indicate clearly the direction in which our normal expenditure is increasing and is bound to continue to increase. Taken in conjunction with our heavy Capital expenditure in the near future they afford the strongest argument for the exercise of the greatest caution in reducing taxation any further than has been proposed, notwithstanding our heavy reserve balances.

### DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS.

The special points in the Departmental Budgets are:—

*Fire Brigade.*—An increase of Rs. 21,000 for the purchase of a Petrol Motor Tender with Fire Escape to be located at Gowalia Tank.

*Public Works Department.*—

(*a*) *Mechanical Branch.*—An increase of Rs. 33,000 in the provision of fuel at the Love Grove Pumping station in consequence of the anticipated enhanced price of coal and the necessity for keeping both the old and the new pumping stations working during the monsoon to keep the sewage at a low level.

(*b*) *Streets and Buildings.*—I have reduced the grant for Gaslighting and Contingencies by Rs. 20,500, both because there have been excessive savings in the past and we are not at present working up to the provision. I have also eliminated the provision of Rs. 20,000 made during the last two years and proposed again this year by the Executive Engineer for improving the lighting of the Northern part of the Island, as against the Rs. 40,000 thus provided, the outlay to date is only Rs. 5,720.

I have made a larger provision than usual for expenditure in connection with roads. I propose the purchase of Akonia to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to abate the dust nuisance, an increase of Rs. 20,000 for treating the roads with tar and a further increase of Rs. 1,14,000 in the grant for repairs to roads, partly to meet increased cost of materials, and partly to undertake special repairs to the roads, which I think it will be admitted need it. I have also increased the grant for paving footpaths from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Against these increases I have reduced the grant for Road watering by Rs. 7,000 owing to the use of Akonia, and have owing to the slow rate of expenditure, given Rs. 10,000 for the purchase and fixing of new pattern hydrants against Rs. 26,300 provided last year, and have reduced the grant for the purchase of tools and plant from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 21,134.

*Public Health Department.*—Excluding "New Works" the total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 69,702 which lies entirely in the Conservancy Branch and is distributed principally over "Labour" where the rates of pay have been raised, "Feed of bullocks" where the rate hitherto fixed has been found to be insufficient, "Working of steam Tim and Petrol wagons" to provide for the extra outlay on working 4 new Petrol Refuse Motors and the purchase of extra bullocks to keep up the maximum strength.

*New Works.*—Owing to the larger unexpended balances of grants already made, I have reduced the provision from Rs. 2,37,920 made in 1913-14 to Rs. 1,24,692 in 1914-15.

### CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 35,30,057:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Opening balance | 38,23,000 |
| Income for 1914-15 ... Rs. 1,23,87,000 | |
| Expenditure do. ... ,, 1,26,79,943 | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 2,92,943 |
| Closing Balance ... Rs. | 35,30,057 |
| | Rs. |
| Closing Balance as above | 35,30,057 |
| Amount reserved for payment to the Bombay Improvement Trust .....Rs. | 9,95,000 |
| Minimum required by law ,, | 1,00,000 |
| | 10,95,000 |
| Rs. | 24,35,057 |

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### FINAL ENDS IN A DRAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

The final of the Aga Khan Tournament, between the Dorsetshire and Cheshire Regiments, drew a very large attendance this morning and proved a very close and exciting game. The former possess a very good set of forwards who generally seemed to get the better of their opponents, but the Cheshire's defence was excellent, and they had a very good man in goal, who in the opening period repeatedly saved his side from disaster. The Cheshires were the first to score, which they did after about ten minutes' play, but the Dorsets not long after equalised. The second half provided some exciting moments but was devoid of score, the game ending in a draw which will be played off on Friday.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Lieut. T. Temple Royal Field Artillery, from the Home establishment is posted to the 74th Battery Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi.

Lieut. C. A. Bradford, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

2nd Lieut. Sutherland, Black Watch, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. W. Murrty on the latter taking over the Scottish Command on 8th December next.

2nd Lieut. Burdekin, Dorsetshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Major Blanford, No. 74 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut. Halford, No. 72 Company Heavy Battery, embark on the 13th November for duty in India.

Lieut. G. M. Thompson, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The following changes in the relief programme for 1913-14 have been sanctioned:—

(A) Royal Field Artillery,—8th Battery from Bangalore, to Bellary. 44th Battery Bfrom ellary to Bangalore. The movements will be carried out on conclusion of the practice camp at Rajankunti.

(B) Indian Infantry,—The 64th Pioneers from Secunderabad will move to Mandalay being relieved by the 75th Carnatic Infantry from Fort William; The 123rd Outram's Rifles will now proceed to Manipur instead of to Mandalay.

# TAMARIND LANE FIRE.

## LORD WILLINGDON AND THE VICTIMS.

### TELEGRAM OF CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee being in the chair.

The Commissioner reported that he had received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"His Excellency has heard with great regret of the fatal fire in Tamarind Lane. Please convey his thanks and commendation to the Fire Brigade and his especial condolences to the relatives of the three firemen who died bravely in the performance of their duty. The Commissioner had sent the following reply:—"I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks Your Excellency's telegram of the 9th instant regarding the fatal fire in Tamarind Lane which I have duly communicated to the Fire Brigade and the relatives of the deceased."

The Chairman remarked that it was indeed very good of His Excellency to send the telegram and he hoped that the Commissioner after the necessary details had been received from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, would bring forward proposals for compensating the families of the three firemen.

### MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, the disposal of the petitions from Messrs. Kharsedji Naoroji Shahiar, Dinshaw Jivanji Garda and others, residing in the vicinity of also those visiting the Dadysett Fire-temple, from Mr. D. F. Mulla and others and from Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady and other Trustees of the Dadysett Fire-temple, inviting attention to the nuisance resulting from the situation of a convenience in close proximity to the Dadysett Fire-temple, was again postponed till the arrival of a report from the Commissioner who has been at present in communication with the Trustees of the temple and the matter was likely to be amicably settled.

The following resolutions were adopted on the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report the result of the inspections taken of the well belonging to Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Mistry and in the event of no larvae being discovered to have the well inspected only once a month as in the case of other wells.

That the Commissioner be requested to state whether anopheles larvae were found in the pools and wells in the Victoria Gardens and in the tanks at Hasali Tank Road, Lady Jamsetji Road, Purbhadevi Road and the Tank behind Government House, Parel, and if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter and, if not, to inform the Committee of the reasons why no action has been taken and whether any action has been proposed to be taken.

## THE CAUSE LIST.

### BOARD FOR THURSDAY 13th OF NOVEMBER 1913.

**Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.**
In the Division Court No. 46.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & anr. Patell & Ez. Mehta & D. Mansukhlal J. H. & Co. Payne & Co. Matubhai J. & M. J. A. Valles Daphtary F. & D. Dikshit & Pur. J. O. 7-11-13 Part Heard.

For Examination.

For Dismissal (in Court.)

1216-12—In person Vasantrao Madhowrao v Punlik Rowji and onr. Mulla & Mulla.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Order (in Court.)

496-13—Payne & Co.—Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed & Pestonji R. K. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court.)

Long Cause.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai Shunker K. and G. For further Hearing Matu Bhai J. and M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatvale Kanga & S.

Long Causes.

O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Rozario Mathai D'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.

1016-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Jamnadas Vithaldas v. Narotam Anandji Mansukhlal J. H. and Co.

155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D. and Co.

172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand & D Lalibhai widow v. Baboolal Laloobhai Edgelow G. W. & Co.

184-13—Jamsetji R. & D. Messrs. Nirbhandas Ratanchand a firm v. The Presidency Mills Co. Payne & Co.

187-13—Dastur & Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

203-13—S. A. Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubhashi v. Laxmibai alias Lanu widow Nadirshaw & D.

217-13—Dubash & Co. A. E. Giagnacopulo v Messrs. Ralli Bros. a firm Little & Co

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo widow v Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.**
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V. Part heard 4-11-13.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

486-13—Wadia G. & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & Ez. Man. J. H. & Co.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v Gajanan Narayan & ors Little & Co. D. J. Mantri.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.**
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1336-12—Edg. G M & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M & H. Part heard.

Matrimonial Suit.

308-13—Smetham B & Co Joseph William Henry Gillard v Mary Gillard Alias Aziz.

Short Causes.

846-13—Daph. F & D Bai Bhikabai Alias v Sonabai and anr. Kalliandas Gopaldas Purmanand & Co.

861-13—Crowford B & Co. The Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co Ltd. v Narhar Govind Ranade.

Long Causes.

699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edit Hemmingway v. Wilmoth Harrison Little & Co.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunaji Bhasker Dhuru and ors. v. Rajballi Karimbux and ors Smetham B & Co.

Oct 113-4660-13—Motichand & D Khimji Dhirao v. Krishnarao Sitram Dumeta Ragavaya N & Co., For postponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker v. Burjorji Cawsji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co a firm v Salimabai widow and ors D. J. Mantri.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Ccoverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur & Co Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm v The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah & S Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anr v Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v Khimji Dhamji Manecklal and T.

O. S. 157-12—Judah & S Jehangir G & B Sunhabai Widow and ors. v Solomon David Pezarkar & ors Shamrao M & H Patel & Ez.

736-13—Patell and E. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehanjir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw & D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Kharas & ors Pestonji R K & Co. Bhimji & Co Jehangir M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr Patell and Ez. Mitra M and M.

## A CART DRIVER'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue yesterday, on the body of a cart driver named Trimbak Govind, a Hindu, aged twenty five years.

The deceased who was residing with his wife at Lamington Road, was heavily in debt and was being constantly worried by his creditors. It appears he borrowed a certain sum of money with which he purchased a cart and two bullocks and so earned his livelihood, and also paid off part of his debt. The creditors, however, kept pressing him for payment. On Monday morning he was found quite unconscious on his bed, and on being taken to the J. J. Hospital it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning.

An opium vendor gave evidence at the inquest that the deceased on Sunday last, had brought three-fourths of a tola of opium from him for 6 annas.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ANGELL.—28th Oct., at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of C. H. C. Angell, E. B. S. Railway, Kalchini, of a son.

PETERKIN.—24th Oct., at 53, Ballygunj Circular Road, the wife of Mr. Gordon Peterkin, of a daughter.

SMITH.—On Nov. 10th, at the Cama Hospital, the wife of R. B. Smith, Bombay City Ponce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KENNERLEY—CAPE.—On Nov. 1st, at Christ Church Byculla, Horace Ashley third son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennerley of Leytonstone, London, and Ellen Traverse only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cape of St. Helens Lancs. and London. London and Lancashire papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BRACKENBURY.—24th Oct., at Kotah, Rajputana, Walter John Barrow, only child of Major and Mrs. W. J. W. Brackenbury, aged 6 years.

GLADWIN.—24th Oct., at Lucknow, Mary Elizabeth Gladwin, aged 77 years. Relict of the late Charles Gladwin.

SUKHADWALLA.—On 11th Nov. at Walkeshwar Road, Damoder Girdhandas Sukhadwalla J. P. aged 67. Deeply regretted by his relatives friends and admiring public.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Annual General Meeting, 191 Samuel Street, 3-30.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Salle Francaise: Prof. Louis Peltier on "Medicine Satirized," third part of "Medicine through the Ages," 6-20.

Mails for Madagasker Ports, Reunion, Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra steamer Purnea will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre. 5-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*November* 13 1913.

## INDIANS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Mr. Mackenna, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, is entitled to the gratitude of Indians for his statement, before the Services Commission on Tuesday, that he was looking forward to a time when more Indians would be recruited for the Agricultural Department. This Department is necessarily a small one, comprising a few superior appointments such as those of Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany at Agricultural Colleges and the like. All these appointments are at present held by Englishmen who have received them from the Secretary of State direct at Home, and, although there is no statutory regulation against the appointment of Indians, the rules of admission have been made expressly for candidates with British qualifications who have, further, to present themselves for an interview with an official at the India Office. It will thus be seen that, unless an Indian candidate has British qualifications and happens to be in London at the time of his application, he has no chance whatever of obtaining one of the higher appointments in the Agricultural Service. As a matter of fact, several Indians have passed through a course of education at Cirencester, but most of these men have been provided for in other Departments, especially the Provincial Civil Service, which certainly offers no scope for agricultural experience. Our suggestion is that Indians, wherever available, should be employed in the higher posts now held by Europeans, provided, of course, that their suitability is equal to that of the latter. Again, it is hardly necessary to point out that the Indian officer in this Department, whose primary duty is to keep in touch with the agriculturist, must have the advantage over the European officer in a naturally better knowledge of the vernaculars, without which the task of the Agricultural officer is likely to end by being a merely academic one. So far, it must be admitted, Indians of superior social standing and qualifications have not been encouraged to join the Department, and the present inadequacy of material cannot, therefore, be considered a valid excuse for not having more Indians in higher executive offices. We do not think Indians would hesitate to proceed to England or America for the requisite training if better opportunities of joining the Service could be given to them. The pay offered, Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 1,000 in twelve years, though not magnificent, would undoubtedly attract the best class of men, the same class, indeed, who enter the I. C. S. or join the Bar or other professions.

But, while the Imperial appointments have hitherto been practically closed to Indians, no one can justly accuse the Government of not making strenuous efforts to attract the agricultural classes to agricultural education. For several years past, by means of colleges and schools, by demonstration work and seed-supply, grain-banks, and by explaining, wherever practicable, the conditions under which subsidiary industries may be assisted to flourish, the various Provincial Departments have been doing work of a most valuable kind. The result of this work, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, has been very gratifying. In an article on "The Agricultural Awakening," immediately after the close of the Conference at Poona in September last, we referred to the changed attitude of the cultivator classes to agricultural activity, as evidenced by the large attendance at the Government farm to see new methods of yoking and feeding cattle, of growing first-class crops on dry land without irrigation, and a host of other things. The interest shown was real and is daily growing, thus helping to remove the main hindrance to reform. As Mr. Gokhale said, if scientific agriculture is to be developed in India on anything like a big scale, it is the emphatic duty of the State to recruit more Indians in the Service, who would remain in the country and use their special knowledge in various directions. Along with Mr. Gokhale, we have every hope that with the officering of the Agricultural Department by Indians of high attainments, the *raison d'etre* of the Department, which is the increase of India's agricultural wealth, will be fulfilled, for we strongly feel that, when Indians turn their attention seriously to scientific agriculture, they will be amazed to find, not only how greatly the staple produce of the country may be increased and developed, but how many of India's commonest products, now utterly neglected, are capable of being converted into valuable commercial commodities. We shall undoubtedly approach nearer to these objectives if, as we remarked in our article in September, our agricultural officials continue, as they have recently begun, to regard themselves as missionaries, earnest and zealous in the cause of agricultural development, in which the educated Indian, we submit, is surely entitled to consider himself more intimately concerned than the European "exile," however admirably qualified the latter may be.

### COLONIAL IMPERTINENCE.

A few years ago it was the fashion among a certain school of Imperialists to hold up to invidious comparison with the Colonies everything in the Mother Country. This tendency sprang from a certain amount of truth, but it was developed to an absurd extreme by Mr. Kipling and his disciples. Everything that could be justifiably said on the subject was said by the present King-Emperor in his famous "Wake-up England" speech, when he returned from his Colonial Tour in 1902. Englishmen were quite content to be told by the Heir-Apparent that they needed a little waking-up, but much of the benefit which they might have derived from His Majesty's excellent advice was destroyed by the nauseous length to which the cheap Imperialist press carried the theory that the Overseas Dominions were shining examples in every possible sphere of life to the Mother Country. We now have a Colonial Colonel holding forth on the duty of the Mother Country in regard to the training of her youth. No doubt there is much that is wanting; there is a lamentable want of disposition on the part of Young Britain to come forward and take his part in equipping himself for national defence, and we are not at all indisposed to think that an alternative to the present voluntary system must be found. But it is a little beyond toleration to have the Overseas Dominions held up as an example in this respect. Colonel Schumacher may be a very worthy person in his own profession, but he evidently has much to learn about the way in which these Dominions have regarded their responsibility for the joint defence of the Empire. "There was a feeling in the Overseas Dominions," he said,—and Reuter has taken the trouble to cable his remarks at length,—"that more might be done in the Motherland to maintain Britain's great traditions and safeguard her position as the heart of the Empire," and he added that

the Dominions were now training their youth. South Africa, Canada and Australia did not desire to instil the spirit of militarism, but absolutely to safeguard their position and rear a race of fine strong men. The cost was almost insignificant. It was not reckoned in the Dominions. With such issues at stake, he trusted that soon it would not be reckoned in the Motherland either.

To all of which we may retort that there is a feeling in Great Britain and India, whose peoples have borne the crushing burden of armaments for all these years, that more might be done in the Overseas Dominions in the way of contributing to Imperial Defence. They have only just begun to "wake up" to their responsibilities in this matter, and so far as they have gone the cost is certainly insignificant, though it is far from true to assert that "it is not reckoned in the Dominions." The good Colonel should confine himself to talking about musketry training and other things that he may know something about, and we would suggest to the worthy Reuter, that in future when Colonial Colonels take to travelling outside their province, and giving utterance to superficial and ill-informed lectures to the English public on political matters, their remarks should be left severely alone. The speech is an impertinence.

### YUAN DICTATOR.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's essay in Parliamentary government has not hitherto proved successful, the dramatic dismissal of the Kuomingtang, or the Advanced Reform Party, in the Assembly being very much of the nature of a *coup* in the autocratic methods to which Yuan is no stranger. In an article on China the other day we described what manner of man Yuan-Shi-Kai was, and added that, if Parliamentary government worked well, he would doubtless be able to introduce a stable form of administration. Apparently the antagonistic forces in the Assembly have proved too strong for the President, and the Chinese newspapers are forecasting, as reported by Reuter today, the formation of a new "Administrative Congress," which, in the absence of further details, appears to be rather restricted as a thoroughly satisfactory representative institution. If, however, this is given effect to, probably Yuan will find it more workable,—for his purposes,—than a huge Parliament with an Opposition and other heterogeneous elements of a hostile character. In the present unsatisfactory conditions that prevail in China, perhaps a small Council like the "Congress" proposed may be the safest nucleus of a real Parliament, which, doubtless, will evolve in time as the people are trained to modern political methods. It has been said that every country gets the Government it deserves, which is a very dangerous aphorism but is really another way of saying that all Governments are evolved by each State for itself. New systems of Government can only be planted when the soil has been prepared for them. In China the soil is perhaps not yet fully prepared, and a new political heaven and earth cannot, therefore, be expected all at once.

As we observed in our previous article referred to above, the task before Yuan-Shi-Kai is a stupendous one, and we would, therefore, deprecate any attempts at foreign interference at this juncture, when he needs all the help he can get, and we trust that Reuter is correctly informed as to the attitude of the Five Powers towards the new French loan of a hundred and fifty million francs, which China has apparently agreed to devote to industrial works. So far as the European Powers can do so, we think China certainly ought to have a fair chance in attempting to evolve an orderly Government out of the present disturbed conditions. The Mejliss in Persia never had a fair chance, the Turkish Parliament had little of one. The jealousies of surrounding Powers stifled the former, and similarly forced the leaders of both sides in the latter into unconstitutional ways in order to carry out their self-seeking programmes. We trust this will not be repeated in China, provided, of course, Yuan-Shi-Kai keeps faith with the Powers, of which, considering his experience and marvellous perspicacity, there seems no reason at present to doubt.

## DAY BY DAY.

**Lord and Lady Willingdon.**

With the return of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon and the entire Government House Staff to Poona from Mahableshwar yesterday morning the Mahableshwar Season came to an end. No fewer than eight motor-cars conveyed the party down to Poona. The caravan, wires our correspondent, was led by a Government House car which contained Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Major Greig and Captain Egerton, A. D. C. In the car which followed was His Excellency driven by Captain Goldie and Captain Stewart, A. D. C.'s. These two cars did the journey from Mahableshwar to Ganeshkhind in nearly three hours. At the Napier Hotel crossing the Governor changed into Lady Willingdon's car. An hour later Their Excellencies motored from Ganeshkhind to the Poona railway station to catch the special train awaiting them to proceed to Sholapur, Bijapur, etc. Their departure was private but Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, C.S.I., Mr. Michael Kennedy, C.S.I., and a few others were on the platform to see Their Excellencies off. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Major Greig, Captain Goldie, A.D.C., Captain Egerton, A.D.C., and Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C. The special was in charge of the District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. H. O. Moore, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police.

**Mr. Gandhi.**

The news to-day that Mr. Ghandi has elected to go to prison for nine months rather than pay an unjust fine shows the splendid stuff of which he is made. His removal at the present juncture from the leadership of the Passive Resisters will, of course, be an incalculable loss to the Indians, but the Union Government will find to its cost that, far from killing the movement, it will not only have the effect of strengthening the agitation, but will create a strong wave of public feeling in its favour in England, and, possibly, in South Africa itself. Mr. Ghandi may or may not win, but he has immensely raised the credit of the Indian race throughout the civilised world. By means of unconquerable determination, through privation and hardship, he is slowly but surely creating a nation in South Africa, where Hindus and Mahomedans, men, women and children, have, by the force of his personality, been welded together to prove the superiority of a civilisation which is so much despised in the land of their adoption.

**The Keighley Result.**

The result of the Keighley by-election is no matter for Unionist congratulations and will come as rather a damper on the rejoicings over Reading and Linlithgow. Of course the Unionists could not expect to win a seat like Keighley, but they have made no impression whatever; on the contrary the figures show that they have lost ground slightly. In December, 1910, Sir John Brigg, the Liberal candidate, was returned unopposed, and in 1911, at the by-election, following on his death, a Labour candidate put in an appearance. Even then Mr. Buckmaster, as he then was, obtained a clear majority of 825 over the Unionist, in spite of the Labour candidate polling as many as 3,452 votes. On this occasion the Liberal candidate has increased the Liberal poll by 63, the Labour candidate has increased his poll by nearly 200, and the Unionist poll has decreased by ten. There is evidently no particular concern about Ulster in the Liberal strongholds of Yorkshire.

**Sir Francis Maclean.**

The news of the death of Sir Francis Maclean will be received with great regret by a host of friends in Bengal where he was much liked for his genial character and social qualities. It cannot be said, however, that he was regarded by anybody as a great judge, or that he ever distinguished himself in any way as the Chief Justice of Bengal. He was a fairly competent lawyer and possessed much dignity on the Bench. He was, also, always very punctilious and solicitous in seeing that the dignity of both the Bench and the Bar was properly respected. There is a story of a well-known barrister at the Calcutta Bar having once made a derogatory remark concerning the Judge in the lower court when arguing an appeal before Sir Francis Maclean. He got such a dressing-down, in a voice of thunder, from the Chief that no attorney ever dared to brief him again in the Appeal Court if there was a chance of the case coming before Sir Francis Maclean. The latter, however, had none of the great qualities which have distinguished some of his predecessors and his successor, and he was always under the suspicion of being too complacent under the pressure of the Executive in the matter of appointments, etc. The last important case which came before him was that of Mr. Clark, the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, who was mulcted in damages of Rs. 500 before Mr. Justice Fletcher in what was known as the Jamalpur Riot case. The judgment of the Bench, presided over by Sir Francis Maclean, who upheld Mr. Fletcher's decision, was upset by the Privy Council with some strong criticisms by Lord Macnaghten which aroused no little astonishment in Bengal.

**A Protegee of Mr. Chamberlain.**

Sir Francis Maclean owed his appointment to Mr. Chamberlain, whose private secretary he was at one time, and who recommended him to Lord George Hamilton. He began his life as a Liberal but became a Unionist in 1886, managing to retain his seat for the Woodstock division of Oxfordshire, which he won in 1885 and sat for till 1891, when he was appointed a Master in Lunacy. He was made a Q. C. in 1886 and was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal in 1896. He served his full term until 1909, and had since his retirement lived quietly in England,—mostly in London, where he was a well-known figure at Brooks' and the Garrick Club. He was Chairman of the Famine Relief Committees of 1897, 1900 and 1907, and was Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1898 to 1900. He was created a Knight-batchelor in 1896, a K. C. I. E. in 1898, and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 190[illegible] for his services on the Famine Relief Committee

**The Industrial Congress.**

"The Parsi Sansar," a Karachi paper, understands that Sir Dorab Tata has accepted the presidentship of the Industrial Conference to be held at Karachi in December next.

**Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur.**

A Resolution of the Bombay Government is published on the Report of Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., on the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur which covered the period 10th to 18th July of this year. The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the Fair passed off successfully and that, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of cholera, there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. The Resolution continues: "His Excellency in Council observes that several improvements were effected this year in the arrangements for the health and convenience of the pilgrims, and notes with satisfaction the close personal supervision given by Mr. Swifte to all the arrangements. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the officers mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Collector's report, as well as to the detachment of the Hindu Brigade of the St. John's Ambulance Association for their exertions in ensuring the satisfactory working of the arrangements in connection with the fair. Government will await the report regarding the action which the municipality proposes to take on the suggestions made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the further improvement of the sanitary arrangements on the railway side of the river. The attention of the Barsi Light Railway Company should be drawn to the Collector's observations regarding the inadequacy of their sanitary arrangements at Kurduwadi."

**Contamination of Milk.**

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government states that Government have had under consideration the question of the prevention of the contamination of the milk supply in large mofussil towns. "Hitherto," says the Note, "except in cantonment areas, no systematic action has been taken in this direction. Much, however, can be effected by the provision of properly constructed and hygienic cowsheds and dairy buildings which could be let to dairymen at low rentals, and by the supply to them at a moderate charge of milk vessels and dairy appliances of approved pattern. These are measures which municipalities can usefully undertake in the interests of the public health, and Government, with a view to encouraging their adoption, have decided that approved schemes on the lines indicated will in future be entitled, *pari passu* with other sanitary projects, to support from the provision annually made for grants-in-aid to local bodies for the improvement of urban sanitation. For the present no general limit will be imposed on the proportion of the cost which will thus be borne by Government. Such proportion will be determined in each case on a consideration of the merits of the scheme and the extent of the ability of the municipality concerned to finance it from its own rescourses."

**Kanarese "As She is Wrote" for Examinations.**

A correspondent strongly criticises a Kanarese passage set for translation into English to candidates at the last "Matric." He says he could not read it without "laughter, pity and indignation." If so, the passage in question must be a rare literary gem and we should very much like to see it. Our correspondent, who is a Kanarese, adds that evidently the passage was set by an examiner who appears to have "just picked up" the Kanarese language, and he is puzzled to know why the University could not engage some one who really knew the language, especially when there are several Kanarese scholars in Bombay.

**Foreign Mail Sorters' Petition.**

The sorters of the Foreign Mail Division of Bombay have addressed a lengthy petition to the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, detailing some of their "most pressing grievances" and expressing the hope that the Director-General will graciously sanction the two small boons they ask for. The first of these, and the one they prize most, is the out-station allowance at the rate of one rupee per day per sorter, irrespective of his pay. Such an allowance is granted to the sorters of the Sea Post Office and to every servant of Government, under some name or other. The want of such an allowance is keenly felt by these poorly paid sorters, the lowest paid among whom draw only Rs. 25 per mensem. What with the high rents in Bombay and the double prices in the mofussil, the wages a sorter receives, says the petition, puts him on starvation rations and some of them "on no rations at all." When other Government and railway servants get travelling allowances, it is hard, the sorters urge, that they alone should be deprived of the benefit of such allowance, when the travelling is done on *bona fide* Government duties. The second grievance is the inadequate nature of the scale of pay and promotion in the Division. They ask for a more reasonable readjustment of the scale of their pay.

# MOSLEM MISSION TO ENGLAND.

## DINNER TO MESSRS. M. ALI AND W. HASAN.

## VICEROY'S CLEMENCY PRAISED.

### MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY EMPHASIZED.

### CRITICISM OF MINISTERIAL UTTERANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Islamic Society gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Wazir Hasan, presided over by The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P. A hundred guests were present including Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir John Rees, Dr. Rutherford, Lord Headley and Mr. John Dillon. The enthusiastic reception of Sir John (Henry?) Cotton was a marked feature.

ENGLISHMEN AND CRITICISM.

In his speech Mr. Wazir Hasan explained at length the objects of their mission to England. He expressed his gratitude to the Viceroy, and his admiration of the latter's wise and intrepid statesmanship in the Cawnpore affair, and the moderation and good sense of the real leaders of the Moslem comunity in India. He declared that except for a very small number of people, unhappily irreconcileable in heart and mind, India was devotedly attached to British rule and all the progress it stood for. Englishmen, however, must not object to criticism.

MINISTERIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Mohamed Ali recounted in detail the misfortunes of the Moslems at the hands of the European Powers in recent years. These had incensed Mohammedans all over the world, but it was quite untrue that Indian Moslems had made capital out of this for the purpose of inflaming people against Indian rule. He quoted the speech of Sir Edward Grey in August, and that of Mr. Asquith at the Guildhall. These pronouncements were exceedingly gratifying to Indian Moslem but did not go far enough, and he proceeded to criticise sharply various utterances of Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. He emphasised the extra-territorial patriotism of Mussulmans which went beyond India.

## GRAECO-TURKISH PEACE.

### REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 11.

The Greek and Turkish peace delegates have initialled a compromise settlement, the chief feature of which is the reference of various differences to arbitration.

## GREACO-ALBANIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

### PROPOSAL FOR COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 11.

Reuter learns that the Powers are exchanging views with regard to the compromise proposal by the British member of the Graeco-Albanian Boundary Commission which it is expected will be speedily adopted as both Italy and Austria have received it favourably in principle and are discussing the details.

## KEIGHLEY BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The result of Keighley by-election is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Buckmaster, (Liberal), ..... | 4,730 |
| Viscount Lascelles, (Unionist), ... | 3,852 |
| Mr. Bland, (Labour), .....3,646 | |

No change.

At the last General Election the Liberal was returned unopposed. On the death of Sir I. Brigg in Oct. 1911 there was a by-election which resulted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| S. O. Buckmaster (L) ..... | 4,667 |
| W. M. Acworth (U) ..... | 3,842 |
| W. L. Anderson (Lab) ..... | 3,452 |

## ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11.

The Aurora has sailed for the Antarctic to pick up Dr. Mawson.

## OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Maclean.

# S. AFRICAN RESISTERS.

## MR. GANDHI SENTENCED.

## PREFERS NINE MONTHS' JAIL TO FINE OF £60.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURGH, Nov. 11.

Mr. Gandhi has been sentenced at Dundee to nine months' imprisonment under the Natal Indenture Law.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. GANDHI.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12.

The charge against Mr. Gandhi was that of inciting the indentured Indians to leave their province. Mr. Gandhi's advocate asked for the maximum sentence, and Mr. Gandhi was fined £60 with the alternative of nine months' imprisonment. He chose to go to prison.

The two thousand Indians who were arrested have been taken back to the mines.

MESSRS. POLAK AND PALLENBACH CHARGED.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Polak and Pallenbach, who have been acting as Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants, have been charged with aiding and abetting prohibited Indians entering the Transvaal, and have been remanded in custody to Volksrust, bail being refused, accused declining to undertake not to take part in the Asiatic movement.

## DISASTROUS GALE AND SNOWFALL.

### LOSS OF LIFE AND VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.

Many disasters have been caused by gale on lakes. Most serious was the capsizing of a cargo steamer on Lake Uuron. A crew of 30 perished.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Nov. 12.

Twenty-one inches of snow fell here on the 10th instant. Telegraphs and railways are interrupted while there was been loss of life and property. Several vessels are missing.

## STRANDED STEAMER GETS OEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The steamer "Umona" which went ashore off Sunderland has been got off. She sailed for Aberdeen this afternoon.

## LARKIN'S CONVICTION.

### LABOURITES DENOUNCE IMPRISONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday considered the conviction of Larkin. A general belief prevails that Larkin will shortly be released.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. George Wardle, M.P., and other Labourites in speeches yesterday evening denounced the imprisonment of Larkin.

## P. & O. COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The P. & O. has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent. on deferred stock, with a bonus of 5 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. on deferred stock for the year.

## PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

### EARLY ELECTIONS DOUBTFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Nov. 12.

A meeting of prominent politicians and ecclesiastics discussed with the Regent the question of parliamentary elections. Nothing was decided regarding the date of the convocation of the Mejliss, and it is doubtful whether elections will be held this year.

## OFFER OF URBAN LAND.

### AS PROTEST TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The directors of the Ironworks at Bradford have offered Mr. Lloyd George 400 acres of land at Leeds and Bradford in order to disprove the statement that urban land is wilfully withheld from sale.

## BOXING.

### JACK JOHNSON'S CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Jack Johnson has issued a challenge to the world's heavy-weight boxers, of from £4,000 to £8,000. He is particularly anxious to meet Langford, Jeanette or Moran.

# FINANCIAL CRISIS.

## MOORAT SETTLEMENT.

## BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

### 25 BROKERS UNABLE TO MEET DIFFERENCES.

### A PAYMENT OF A LAKH AND A HALF.

Yesterday was the day fixed for paying the differences of the "Moorat" (November) settlement in the share market and the day passed off much more smoothly than was expected. Brokers turned up in the market half an hour earlier than the opening time, most of them ready with large sums of money to pay their losses. Sunday and Monday last had given them sufficient time to make up the accounts of every individual with whom they had dealt and most of them, when they came to the market, had come with the idea that they would be unable to recover their dues and would therefore, have to pay more to their creditors. On the market opening they were gratified to learn that even those brokers doing business on a small scale had come prepared to pay and this enabled a great many to pay in full.

A very large number settled with their co-brokers in full and it is stated that the total amount of differences paid yesterday came to about twenty lakhs of rupees. The largest sum paid by one individual was Rs. 1,50,000.

As was anticipated, however, several failures were reported and in the evening it was ascertained that about twenty-five brokers could not pay their differences. Among them was a Hindu broker, whose liabilities were estimated at about four lakhs of rupees. In this connection it was stated that a large number of these were willing to settle at from four to ten annas in a rupee and their cases will be considered later on. The cases of only five or six persons are said to be hopeless and they will be declared defaulters later on.

To-day being the Kartaki Purinma, the market will remain closed but December settlement transactions will now commence from to-morrow. There will not be the same condition prevailing in the market as brokers have personally paid the heavy losses sustained by them owing to the failures of the Credit Bank and Mr. Jehangir Behramji and they will deal very cautiously with others after ascertaining the true worth of the man, with whom they are dealing. This will lead to one pleasing feature and that is, that speculation in shares and fictitious forward sales and purchases will diminish considerably. It is stated that it will take about two or three years before the market regains its former prosperity.

The condition in the other markets remained unchanged throughout the whole of yesterday and the Banks too did normal business.

## PEOPLE'S BANK. FAILURE.

### ATTEMPT AT RESUSCITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Recently at the request of the general public Mr. Harkissen Lal addressed a public meeting in Bradlaugh Hall on the subject of the People's Bank of India, its resuscitation scheme, and the general condition of banking trade and industry of the country.

He spoke for two hours and showed by facts and figures which he had, presented in a memorandum to the Investigation Committee that the bank's assests were ample and that the rumours set afloat that the assets were only 4 annas in the rupee were set afloat by interested parties and the enemies of the bank. He mentioned that the assets were classified and showed that Rs. 9,50,000 was the outstanding balance of the capital with shareholders, Rs. 11,86,000 represented as cash, gilt-edged securities, and bank properties and Rs. 11,90,000 represented loans on lands, houses etc., Rs. 12,86,000 on factories mortgaged outside his own circle, Rs. 49,39,000 on mills and factories in his circle and outside, Rs. 9,77,000 on shares and personal security, Rs. 9,77,000 on shares alone, Rs. 3,30,000 on decrees, and Rs. 18,25,000 on bonds, hundies, etc., totalling about Rs. 1,27,00,000. He said he wanted the people to put their own value on these assets and if they do so and then take into calculation the interests on these assets they will find that in the event of a carful liquidation in 4 or 5 years' the depositors will receive back their amounts in full and some interest and supply good material for a new bank and at the same time leave a handsome amount for the shareholders.

MISREPRESENTATION.

He also mentioned that some leading gentlemen of the town had called on him and had put their own value on the assets at a sacrifice price and they had no hesitation in declaring that thirteen and a half annas in the rupee could be paid to the depositors any day if they did not care to wait long enough. Under the cremstances stated, he remarked that the audience should remember that the Bank had many enemies as he himself had. Some raises of the town had been barefacedly taking adverse action. The "Arya Patrika" party were doing their level best to represent the situation in the blackest possible colour. The European attitude as exhibited by the writings in the Civil and Military Gazette was hostile and admittedly racial. There were people ambititious to speculate in deposits, others were anxious to buy the property of the debtors at low prices, some were anxious to become liquidators and all these forces combined to misrepresent the situation. He warned the audience not to be led away but to study the figures now fully available. He further took the opportunity of explaining the scheme of resuscitation which he showed would be beneficial to the creditors, shareholders, staff, debtors and public alike. He said he was willing to serve his country and people but if his enemies wanted him to stand aside he would be quite willing to do so, provided he was assured that the vast interests involved will not be ruined. He advised a combination amongst the falling and fallen banks to create a new and strong bank and similar combination amongst other banks to save the situation. He asked the public to have confidence and be believed everything will then go right. Turning to his personal affairs he said he would place all his property at the disposal of his creditors and pay the balance if any left over by future earnings. He said all his money was in these concerns. If they fail he fails. If they stand he stands. He said it was a pure invention that he had any money or property in China, Japan, France, Germany or anywhere outside India in his own name, in the name of his wife or children or even a friend. He said this was being circulated in European circles for political motives and he challenged the European community to prove otherwise.

TO SAVE THE SITUATION.

He answered the rumours set afloat as to his hand in the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai. Pandit Rambhuj Dutta Chaudri who presided at the meeting remarked that Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., and Sir Protul Chandra Chatterjee and himself were the persons who had carefully examined the figures and mercilessly valued the assets of the People's Bank and the result they had arrived at was as stated in his speech by Mr. Harkissen Lal. He asked the audience and the public to look into the matter in the light of facts combined and save the situation which was really hopeful.

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Two final Extraordinary General Meetings of the People's Bank, were held to-day one to confirm the resolution for starting a New People's Bank of India, adopted at the meeting of October 26th, and another to consider the reports of the Investigation Committee, and the Auditors, Messrs. Ferguson and company; both meetings were presided over by Rai Bahadur Moolchand of Ajmer, Chairman, of the Investigation Committee. The attendance was very small. At the first meeting the President said that owing to circumstances which had intervened, there was no further necessity of confirming the aforesaid resolution, which meant that project of a New People's Bank of India was dropped. At the second meeting which immediately followed, the President said that the Auditors Messrs. Ferguson and Company's report having been received late by the Investigation Committee, the latters' report was not yet ready for circulation, having been signed so far by only two members of the Committee, instead therefore of calling meetings over and over again the Committee's report together with the Auditor's report, and the Directors' remarks thereon, will be posted to the shareholders and published in the press for general information. The meeting then disolved.

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A printed copy of a lengthy report of the Auditors Messrs. Ferguson and Company on the People's Bank with marginal remarks by two only out of seven Directors has just come to hand. The two Directors Harkissen Lal and Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, declare themselves as alone responsible for the replies. Messrs. Ferguson and Company in the main support Basant Ram and Sons and refer to them at several places. Their conclusion may be judged from the following preliminary remarks:—The suspension of the Bank has been attributed in the first place to unfavourable criticism of the press during the last year which caused a loss of confidence in the minds of depositors, and deposits as they fell due were unlifted but not renewed with the Bank. Current and other accounts were depleted in the same way. Loans at call were not realisable, and the Bank's investments had been pledged with other banks. The ultimate fall was in our opinion inevitable, looking to the unsatisfactory nature of the major portion of the securities accepted against money advanced.

## HINDUSTAN BANK, LIQUIDATION

### MULTAN SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Hindustan Bank was held last evening, at the local head office to confirm the previous resolution about voluntary liquidation subject to the Court's supervision.

Mr. Bhowanidas, pleader, who presided, stated that the objection made by some shareholders that Mr. Doulat Rai's name was not proposed as the provisional liquidator at the last meeting was due to misconception.

It was ultimately resolved by a majority that Mr. Doulat Rai, the late managing director, and two local pleaders be appointed liquidators subject to the Court's supervision.

## AMRITSAR BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Amritsar Bank held at Gurdaspur passed the following resolutions:—That the liquidation of the Bank be carried out through the Court, that the meeting is opposed to the appointment of liquidators proposed by the Bank from the circle or class of persons directly or indirectly connected with the debtor concerns of the Bank.

# LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

## NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB BANQUET.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON TORIES' RIDICULE.

### HOUSING AND FOOD PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The National Liberal Club gave a banquet last night to the Land Enquiry Committee. Mr. Lloyd George, who presided, paid a tribute to the compilers of the greatest work on land system that had ever been published. He said that the Tories were at first thrown into a panic, and started shelling out alternative programmes, but the reactionaries who were controlling the Party had now ordered the Liberal land policy to be ridiculed.

"BUFFOONERIES OF F. E. SMITH."

"When", he continued, "the dukes begin to laugh, every snob in the Tory Party who wishes to pass as a swell imitates their vacant laughter." "The Tories admitted that there were scores of thousands of houses where the dukes would refuse to stable their horses. The food required for hundreds and thousands of families was trampled for sport, yet their only answer was the buffooneries of Mr. F. E. Smith. That was not the answer of the Liberals who would disseminate facts of the land system to the people who would register their decision at the general election.

BY-ELECTION.

He was not disconcerted by the result of the by-elections; the imprisonment of Larkins was probably the chief explanation of them. There had not been time to submit the Liberal land policy at the by-elections, but within a fortnight the Liberal land campaign would sweep the country, leading irresistibly to victory.

## CHINESE REPUBLIC.

### NEW ADMINISTRATIVE CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Nov. 11.

The native newspapers forecast the establishment of a "New Administrative Congress" consisting of two representatives of each province, four Cabinet Ministers, one representative of each Ministry and eight members of the Secretariat.

This is intended to pave the way to the establishment of the new Parliament on lines giving the Government control in matters of importance. It is thought that the object of this preliminary publication of the scheme is to sound public opinion, which appears to be ready to agree to anything President Yuan-shi-kai suggests.

## CHINESE SECRET LOAN.

### TO BE DEVOTED TO INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter is informed that the balance of the new loan to China by the French bankers will also be devoted to industrial works and is not for administrative purposes. Therefore the Five Powers are not likely to raise objections.

## SEQUEL TO RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

### RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEFF, Nov. 11.

Beyliss has been set at liberty. Cossacks are patrolling the quarter in which the murder was committed. The vigorous action of the authorities has allayed apprehensions of the pogroms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

The papers of the Extreme Right are disappointed at the acquittal of Beyliss. They insist that if Beyliss is not guilty, the blood nevertheless falls on the head of the Jewry, and they demand the discovery of the murderer. Other journals are content with the justice of the verdict and the fairness of the jury. One paper remarks that the verdict strikes at the fanatics who for selfish political motives initiated the prosecution.

## NOBEL PRIZES FOR PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

The nobel prize for Physics has been awarded to Professor Onnes of Leyden and that for Chemistry to Professor Werner of Zurich.

# IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

## PRESENTATION TO MARINE CADETS.

### A COLONIAL COLONEL'S OUT-BURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Colonel Schumacher, at Deal to-night, presented the Imperial Challenge Shield to the Marine Cadet Corps.

The King wrote congratulating the Corps on its consistent success in the competition in the past four years, which shows that its musketry training is conducted on sound lines. His Majesty, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Marines desired to express his congratulations to the team instructors.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Colonel Schumacher in a speech paid tribute to the excellent work of training the British youth but said that there was still a vast mass of the rising generation untouched. There was a feeling in the Overseas Dominions that more might be done in the Motherland to maintain Britain's great traditions and safeguard her position as the heart of the Empire. (Applause.)

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

He asked, "Was England safe in the event of a great European war? Behind the Navy, Britain had soldiers who were second to none and the finest marksmen in the world, but in case of urgency had the country sufficient reserves?"

Colonel Schumacher emphasised that the Dominions were now training their youth. South Africa, Canada and Australia did not desire to instil the spirit of militarism, but absolutely to safeguard their position and rear a race of fine strong men. The cost was almost insignificant. It was not reckoned in the Dominions. With such issues at stake, he trusted that soon it would not be reckoned in the Motherland either.

## ASSAULT ON A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

### MAHOMEDAN GETS THREE MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Sheik Latiff was senteneed to three months' imprisonment for assaulting Mr. Chaplin, of the Customs Preventive Service, when the latter was about to enter a dinghi on the 27th October.

## CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

### DECLINE IN PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The opium sale held at the Government sale rooms, yesterday, resulted in a still further decline in the prices though not perhaps so marked as during the earlier sales this year. As usual the total offerings were 100 chests of Bihar and 475 chests of Benares opium.

Of the former the whole lot sold at Rs. 1,765 per chest and the total realized from this quality was Rs. 1,76,500.

There was some fluctuation as regards the Benares drug. The highest prices obtained were Rs. 1,765 and the lowest Rs. 1,760, giving an average of Rs. 1,764-8-5; while the proceeds from the whole 475 chests came up to Rs. 10,14,650, giving a general average of Rs. 1,764-9-8 as compared with the total of Rs. 10,34,150 or the general average of Rs. 1,798-8-4 last month.

## KIRKEE CANTONMENT SUPERINTENDENT.

### COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

Hormusjee N. Merchant, Parsee Superintendent of the Kirkee Cantonment, was to-day committed to the Sessions Court for trial on the charges of receiving illegal gratification, extortion and kindred charges. Merchant brought a charge against the Hindu and Boran petty contractors named **Ramji Ravji** and Gufferbux Alibux, that they had defamed him to Colonel Cadell, President of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee by accusing him of taking bribes. They were convicted and fined Rs. 200 each, but in pursuance of their charges, they have secured Merchant's trial by the Sessions Judge.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. s. s. Malwa has shipped £150,000 gold for India.

## RUMANIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Rumanian loan of £9,900,000 sterling, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. has been issued, of which £1,980,000 will be offered in London at 91.

# LONDON LETTER.

## FINANCE & COMMERCE.

## FRENCH BANKERS AND BALKAN LOANS.

### THE FALL IN SECURITIES.

### THROGMORTON STEET MORE ANIMATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A commonsense survey of conditions makes it plain, why Paris is to rely on her own country for the flotation of those loans that are to pay for the wastage of capital over the war in the Balkans. It must be remembered that French bankers are already up to their eyes with Balkan finance having advanced short loans to the countries of the Near East at very high rates of interest. They are—to use a slang phrase—already "in the cart," and it is becoming necessary to transfer their liabilities to the French investors as soon as possible. So far as England is concerned, London has viewed with real concern the troubles in Mexico and the financial chaos in Brazil. Immense sums of English money have been invested in those countries, and one is not surprised to hear that Sir Edward Grey has found it necessary to insert a very firm finger in the pie that the American President was treating as his own particular affair. Brazil's boom was much fostered on the strength of the rubber craze and at the moment there is something of panic lest the importance of the country from this point of view should be stamped out by the rubber plantations of the Middle East. Yes, London has her hands full without helping France with her Balkan loans. Germany is not in a position to help and Austria, of course, is beyond hope in such a matter. Austrian industry is in a very depressed state and the huge demands that are being made from Vienna for armaments will puzzle her statesmen. Austro-Hungarian finance is an awkward problem just now. Last year's financial statement shows to Austria a deficit of £340,000 and new loans will be necessary.

In view of the position of the money markets it is rather startling to find that China wants more money. At a Cabinet meeting in Pekin it was decided to appeal to the quintuple group of Powers for a further loan of £20,000,000 for industrial purposes. Should this be done it will come as an unpleasant shock to those who shared in the rush for the last issue. It will mean a confession of weakness on the part of the Pekin Government, and that revenue is not coming in. In view of what I have written in the past, readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" will scarcely be surprised at the worst coming to pass in connection with Chinese finance.

#### THE FALL IN SECURITIES.

Some idea of the extent to which Stock Exchange securities have fallen during the past five or six years can be gathered by figures supplied by the "Bankers' Magazine." Six years ago that journal made out a list of representative stock exchange securities and their quotations, to the number of three hundred and eighty-seven. Fluctuations in these have been chronicled month by month and pretty depressing reading they have offered during the past few years. At the time their total market value worked out at £3,843,000. They never reached that figure again and at the present time show a falling off of £447,000,000. That is bad enough, but what is worse, is that prices are still falling. It is clear that this cannot go on without something very like disaster and it reveals something worse "in the state of Denmark" than even the dourest of prophets foresaw. Six years ago the nine British and Indian Funds that head the list stood at £804,364,000. The price now shows a fall of 16¼ per cent, at £672,120,000.

This is not a political letter, but politics and finance are so interwoven now-a-days that it is quite impossible to divorce the actions of Parliament from their influence on Lombard Street and the Stock Exchange. The appointment of a Commission to inquire into relations between the great railway companies and the State is of particular interest, especially in view of the fact that nationalisation of the railway companies is one of the factors that I have persistently pointed out should be borne in mind by those interested in Home Railway Stocks as an investment. A little time ago I discussed the subject with a gentleman of marked ability who is not only the most experienced dealer in that section of the Stock Exchange, but supplies most of the information and judgment on the subject for our leading daily journal. He contended that there was not a possibility of such a thing coming to pass or even being considered. His second contention has certainly been falsified. As regards his first, without venturing to tread the dangerous ground of party politics, I do not see how the Government can seriously think that material results can emanate from a commission appointed at the present time. It is remarked that the railway companies are not represented on the Commission. Nationalising the railways is an enormous undertaking and deals with capitalisation amounting to twelve hundred millions sterling. At the same time it will probably have to come to pass one day.

#### MORE ANIMATION IN THROGMORTON STREET.

It can truly be said that Throgmorton Street has shewn a little more animation this week; it could not well have shewn less than it had the previous few days. There has been some investment business, but I am afraid that most of the comparative strength noticeable on the first comparative was due to the discovery of a big "bear" position, more especially in American Rails and to some extent in Canadian Pacifics and Trunk issues. This is confirmed by the fact that a sharp recovery in Canadian Pacifics has since been followed by some reaction. However, the price at the moment is considerably above the low level touched during the last week. These issues are bound to advance substantially when the stock markets of Europe recover from their present depression.

Having been inactive all the week, the Home Railway market has just received a douche in the announcement of the Government's appointment of a commission to consider the advisability of nationalising the lines. The idea is not popular in the "House," and most of the leading stocks have dropped half a point to a point. Despite adverse factors, of which the strained relations between our Foreign Office and Washington over the Mexican crisis is the chief, prices among American Rails, which have improved during the week are well maintained, but this is due to the fact that the "bear" position throughout the world was found to be very large in these issues, and is still considerable. There has been little interest in the foreign railway market beyond the weakness of Mexicans and a dip in Brazilian with which I deal further on. South African descriptions are idle although there is evidence of approaching interest in Chartereds and other Rhodesian land descriptions. The British South African Company is the prime mover in this, and given fairly favourable conditions we may expect to see a fair amount of activity and strength in the group. Copper shares have been comparatively active and strong, but otherwise I have nothing of importance to chronicle in connection with mining descriptions. At the risk of too much repetition, I again point to the fact that there can be only one way for the better class copper descriptions to move, and that is in the upward direction.

#### CATTLE REARING IN RHODESIA.

A burst of activity characterises the offices of the British South Africa Company just now, an activity that should eventually be reflected in the price of Chatered and Rhodesian land shares. At the momet attention is being paid to the cattle rearing industry, every effort being made to bring the advantages of Southern Rhodesia as a ranching district before the eyes of the English and American public. I had a chat a few days ago with a Mr. Walsh, a cattle rancher who has had twenty-five years' experience in Texas. Mr. Walsh had just returned from Rhodesia where he had been sent by the Chartered Company directors to report on Southern Rhodesia as a grazing country. He told me that when he landed in South Africa he had made up his mind would prove unsatisfactory, but he found highly palatable grass, and fleshy well fed cattle. Those who have Liebig Company have a million acres,—I may mention by the way that the great Liebig company have a million acres,—are breeding cattle scientifically and splendid crosses between native and European cattle are being developed. What the Chartered Company have not told the public, but what I am correct in saying is that American Ranch owners have been negotiating for properties in Southern Rhodesia, and it is in connection with this that the advantage of the country for cattle raising purposes are bei g so strenuously advertised. The Yankees will have a stronghold over our meat supplies by the time they have secured Smithfield and the major portion of the grazing districts in Rhodesia.

#### BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

It is a little over a year since the common shares of the Brazil Railway Company were being bought in the London Stock Exchange at between 121 and 122. They are now quoted at 48. The former high price was not justified, but it is equally certain that the present questions reflect an unduly pessimistic feeling. It is scarcely necessary to point to the reasons for the fall during the past few months. England poured money into Brazil, which was lavishly spent on public improvements and her two principal commodities, coffee and rubber have suffered heavy falls in value. But the Brazilian Government have since shown determination to recoup, while the natural resources of the country have only to be carefully studied to impress one with the great future before the country.

Unlike the majority of South American Railway Companies whose shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, the Brazilian Railway Company was not registered in London. It is an American enterprise formed seven years ago under the laws of the State of Maine, U. S. A., with its head office in Portland in that state. There is a great deal of English capital, however, invested and there are English directors and a London Office. Its chief object has been to connect and consolidate the railways of Southern Brazil into one system of joining at the international boundaries with the railways of Uruguay, Argentine, and Paraguay. This connection placing Rio and San Paulo in the North and Buenos Ayres in the South, in direct connection is now complete. Other important connections running east and west are contemplated. The company has also acquired valuable interests in Chilian and Bolivian Railways. It is impossible to go into details in a limited letter such as this, but it is worth noting that the company has mapped out a programme that will require much time and expenditure to complete. The common shares have this year been as high as 99 and are at the moment under 48. They are distinctly speculative and are freely dealt in on all the leading bourses of the world. Therefore are they likely to fluctuate considerably. At the same time I think that the shrewd man of business who will take the trouble to obtain figures from the Company and study all the conditions will be inclined to speculate for a considerable advance on the present quotation.

## MORE SUFFRAGIST OUTRAGES.

### A MANSION BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The suffragettes have damaged the cactus house, Alexandra Park, Manchester, with bomb and burned a mansion near Bristol.

# ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR NAGPUR.

## INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

### OPENING OF WORKS BY SIR B. ROBERTSON.

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

The town of Nagpur which is the largest city of the Central Provinces boasts a population of 130,000, large mills belonging to Messrs Tata and Company of Bombay and several gin and press manufactories, celebrated an event in its progress to-day in the opening of its Power House and Electric Lighting Supply which the inhabitants will long remember. Many of the smaller but still important towns of India have already had their streets illuminated by more powerful means than could be supplied by the old fashioned street lamps, and from to-day Nagpur reckons amongst them. Bombay is rather tardy in this respect, but although the lighting scheme in our city is progressing the pace is a slow one when one has to travel 510 miles from the capital of Western India to see a town equipped with a power house and complete street installation which justifies the enterprising promoters of the movement judging by a first impression. As the speeches which follow will explain in detail acting upon a suggestion of Sir Reginald Craddock, the late Commissioner of the Central Provinces made seven years ago, some of the leading citizens of Nagpur after deliberation came to the decision in 1911 that an electric supply, for lighting the town and giving it a service of fans would be desirable and a company was floated under the name of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company with a capital of five lakhs of rupees. Seven directors were appointed amongst whom Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, an ex-Member of the Viceroy's Imperial Council was elected to have managerial powers and Sir G. M. Chitnavis who still sits on the Imperial Council, is another prominent supporter of the scheme. About a year ago the entire contracts for carrying out the works was given to the well-known English and Indian Electrical firm of Messrs. Crompton and Company who are represented in Bombay by Messrs. Cromptons Bombay, Ltd., and they have brought their work to completion within that space of time in an expedient and effective manner.

Nagpur where at present the climate is splendidly cool and appreciably to one who knows the vapour bath atmosphere in Bombay, turned out to honour the occasion to-day in the form of a large attendance of its leading citizens at the power house when Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of the Central Pronvinces, declared the electric lighting system to be open by closing a silver switch. The ceremony took place in the evening and the power house grounds were most tastefully resplendent with a display of bunting and gorgeous electric illuminations.

#### THE POWER HOUSE APPARATUS.

The power house is a large brick building erected in a compound near the offices of the Public Works Department and contains the generating room, a boiler house and other apartments used as offices and stores. The whole of the work has been entirely in the hands of Messrs. Crompton Ltd., and a description of the interior of the power house and the general manner in which the scheme has been carried out is of public intrest. In the boiler room are three Babcock and Wilcox Landtype water tube boilers each fitted with a steel chimney, 86 feet high. These are supplied with water by three specially erected weir feed pumps the generating room contains three Belliss and Morcom engines which are directly coupled to three Cromptons' multipolar dynamos. The current is generated at 440 volts and supplied to the consumers at 220 volts. The system is worked on the principle of a three wire distribution with an earthed neutral. As regards the street lighting the overhead mains cover in all about seventeen and a half miles of route and consist of a bare copper wire carried on the insulators attached to the steel standards. The distributing current is fed from the two main feeding points where suitable switch fuses are provided. A series of section boxes in various parts of the town makes it possible that the current should be cut off in any special section necessary.

At the power house two of Crompton C. M. B. balancers have been installed which ensure an equal voltage on either side of the three wire system. The switchboard is of enamelled slate and carries all instruments connected with the control of the generating plant. 800 Watt metal filament lamps suspended in brackets on the iron standards which are tastefully painted green and white, at present owing to their newness give the town a gay appearance in addition to the street lighting. Several residents have applied to the company for private installations.

#### SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT.

In formally opening the works Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner said in the course of his remarks, that he was pleased to see that the Directors had been wise in not including the original scheme of tramways in the lighting scheme at the start, the raising of extra capital would have caused delay, and from the speaker's knowledge and experience gained in northern Indian towns, where tramways had been included, the results, he believed, had not been encouraging. It was the sincere desire of all that the project should be a success, and Sir Benjamin himself did not entertain any doubt of that, and trusted that the people of the Central Provinces would come forward with capital as they should do in the case of the proposed light railways in cotton districts, and so overcome the proverbial shyness of Indian capital. Sir Benjamin particularly mentioned the interest which Mr. Dadabhoy had taken in the scheme, and for that gentleman's satisfaction he was glad it had emoe to fruition. In closing, the Commissioner referred to the artistic decoration which the electric light standards added to the streets. He wished prosperity to the Company. After inspecting the works, the Commissioner accompanied by his bodyguard, motored away.

Amongst the many residents of Nagpur and others interested in the scheme who assembled for the opening ceremony were Ragunji Ram, the Raja of Nagpur, Sir Bezonji Mehta, Sir Bepin and Miss Bose, and many other distinguished persons in the Central Provinces. The Band of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles supplied the music which enlivened the proceedings, and a spirit of gaiety, possibly caused by the fact, that Nagpur does not enjoy many such gala days every day, pervaded the air. All those who have been connected with the work, Mr. Raven, Resident Engineer, Mr. Joyce Consulting Engineer P. W. D., and Mr. Meash, P .W. D., deserve to be congratulated on their arduous and successful work. When the Commissioner closed the switch the compound of the works illuminated with electric light globes in variegated colours, and the power house was outlined in light at the same time every lamp in the town was lighted. After the ceremony those present were entertained at an evening tea party in the grounds.

## SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS'S SPEECH.

### HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

After the Managing Director had introduced his co-directors to the Commissioner, Sir Gangadar Rao Chitnavis in the course of a long speech, explained the scheme to Sir Benjamin Robertson in terms of which the following extracts give the leading details:—

We have met here this afternoon to request you to open these works, but before I do so I shall with your permission in the unavoidable absence of our Chairman, Sir Kashinathrao Daga, give a short history of their origin, inauguration and completion. The conception of this idea of lighting the city with electric power and bringing on electric fans to relieve mankind honour which forms the foundation of this scheme and which Your Honour will today set agoing, was due to our late Chief Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock. Though the electric light had made good progress in the West still it took a considerably long time to make use of electric power in the working of important schemes in this country, and no one ever thought that what would be considered a backward town like Nagpur will have so soon the advantage of this improved method of lighting.

#### A COMPREHENSIVE IDEA.

It was Sir Reginald Craddock who first recognised it as necessary to meet the requirements of this growing town and advance its progress. His idea was originally a comprehensive one. He thought of using electrical power to work tramways and lighting and fans for the whole of the city. With this object in view negotiations were opened with Messrs. Crompton and Co., whose agent was the first to approach us in connection with the working of this project. The matter first came up before the Municipal Committee on the 3rd of March, 1903. The question was referred to a Sub-Committee and on receipt of their report the Committee decided to have tramways, lighting and fans for the city and Civil Station worked by electric power. But it may fairly be said that this project was several years before its time as it took all these long years to develop the schemes on the practical lines on which it is now based. The extension of the town in various directions which received such great impetus during Sir Reginald Craddock's administration, supplied to this movement the necessary driving power. The scheme passed through many vicissitudes and the several improvements that have now taken place in this city and the example of the great advance which so indispensable a public convience has made in similarly situated cities like ours, could not for an indifinite time be without its effect, and am glad that to-day this scheme has reached a stage when it is possible for us to make a good start forward.

#### INTEREST GUARANTEED.

The question came up before the Committee in practical form on the 21th of October, 1910, and it was pointed out by persons who had thought over the matter on business principles that it would be difficult to raise the needed capital unless the Municipal Committee guaranteed five per cent. interest. After a good deal of correspondence the Municipal Committee, with the sanction of the Local Government, finally passed a resolution on the 21st of February, 1911, guaranteeing payment of 4 per cent. interest on fully paid up capital not exceeing four lacs for seven years, commencing from the date of completion of the installation and of the Company commencing to supply the current, subject to the following conditions:—That a moiety of the profits over 6 per cent. for seven years be given to the Municipal Committee; that the Company supply 660 lights of 20 candle power each for five miles in the city and 12½ miles in the Civil Station for Rs. 11,000 for seven years; and that a Municipal member should represent the Committee on the board of the Company. On the strength of this guarantee this present Company was then formed with Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Daga as Chairman, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy as Managing Director, and a representative Board of Directors. Messrs. Crompton and Company were appointed engineers and contractors for construction. The Company issued its first prospectus on the 28th of March, 1912. The response given to this prospectus was very encouraging both in the Province and outside it. We are indebted to men like the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Dorabji Tata of our Empress Mills, Sir Shapoorji Broacha of Bombay and Rai Bahadur Seth Jeewandas of Jubbulpore for the kind help they have given us by taking up a large number of shares. The response in the Province was also cordial. The total capital excepting Rs. 30,000 has now been taken up.

#### REDUCTION IN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

We are glad that under the expert advice of the late Chief Engineer of these Provinces, Mr. G. M. Harriott, we have been able to reduce the construction cost from Rs. 4,39,920 to Rs. 3,15,875 and it is hoped that with careful and economical working and with this reduction in the capital expenditure the profit to the Company will be assured. The Company are glad to say that the figures connected with the working of this scheme were submitted to Government, and carefully examined both by Mr. G. M. Harriott and Mr. R. G. Browne, Electrical Adviser's to the Government of India, who, have in their report stated that after allowing for estimated revenue from a certain number of private buildings and street lighting the probable net revenue would be sufficient to pay a dividend between 6 to 9 per cent. at least on the proposed capital. The Engineer of the Company after careful enquiry of the probable demand for electricity arrived at the result that the annual consumption of electric current for Government buildings and bungalows will be over 150,000 units, which together with the municipal lighting is approximately estimated to produce a revenue sufficient to permit the payment of a dividend not less than 7 per cent. This estimate is likely to be realised as the Administration has been kind enough to agree to instal electric lights and fans in all Government Offices and bungalows and to take power from this Company.

The Directors have hitherto worked without remuneration. We have had the benefit of the careful and sound advice of Mr. Alfred E. Joyce whose services were kindly lent to us as general adviser at our special request by the Local Government. We had also the benefit of the technical advice in machinery of Mr. Sorabji Bazonji Mehta and Mr. Alfred Redford, of the Empress Mills, and in legal matters of the standing counsel Mr. George Paris Dick, who, we are glad to say has consented since the commencement of the official year to serve as one of our Directors. We are indebted to our other Directors, especially to Rao Bahadur Rajaram Sitaram Dixit, Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak and others for the help they have given us.

#### MORE CAPITAL REQUIRED.

We have been well served by our engineers Messrs. Crompton and Company whose local Agent has been assiduous and zealous in hurrying on these operations. They have always reasonably met us half way in the solution of questions about which there were differences of opinion between them and this Company. All these facts would go to show that no effort has been spared to practise economy, and we hope that our operations will soon extend and develop. Even now there are demands for extension to Craddock Town and to business quarters in the city. We have also received communications from the Railway Companies asking for current which if supplied will mean a permanent assured income for us. All this means more capital and we hope that before long the profits of the Company will be such as will stimulate many to come forward to help us with additional capital such as will place us in a position to extend the benefits of this remarkable development of energy in the economy of our municipal life to parts of the city where we have not been able to extend it for want of necessary capital.

A century ago the place of pride among our illuminants was held by the time honoured oil lamp. Gas then took its place. Whereas to-day we see that we have been able to give the population of this town the benefits of this electric power for effective illumination.

#### THANKS TO FRIENDS.

Here in bringing this report to a close I must pause to give a due meed of praise and grateful thanks to all the officers and friends who have taken such deep interest in the success of this movement. First and foremost we are under a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock for the initiation of this idea and for the efforts he made during his period of administration to give it a practical shape. We are equally thankful to you, sir, for all the sympathy we have received from you as the head of the Administration no less in this movement than in many others which are calculated to promote the welfare of the people of these Provinces. We are also thankful to Mr. G. M. Harriott for the valuable assistance and advice he gave us and for lending us the services of an expert like Mr. Alfred E. Joyce who, in addition to his legitimate duties has done his best to help us in the carrying out of this scheme up to its present stage. We were not less fortunate in having as principal local representative of our engineers a man like Mr. T. F. Raven whose unfailing tact and courtesy have been appreciated by all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. C. M. B. Mersh also rendered useful services to our Company before he took up his present important appointment. I cannot, however, close this report without making prominent mention of the services to our friend and co-adjutor Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy who has worked for the success of this scheme at great personal sacrifice. It is to his unfailing efforts that we owe a large portion of the capital that has been subscribed in Bombay and elsewhere, and we are equally indebted to his experience, ability and zealous supervision in bringing the undertaking to the stage which it has now reached. Under his direction an efficient staff headed by Mr. M. R. Mehta has been organised and his valuable services call for our warmest approbation and appreciation. I have no doubt that you will join with me in awarding credit where credit is due.

#### SIR B. ROBERTSON'S KEEN INTEREST.

I beg to thank you, sir, for the favour you have done us in coming here to open this installation. It is a great encouragement to us and to the local Municipality that the head of the Province should take such keen interest in the improvements of this town. We all hope that under your auspicies this scheme will develop and fructify and before long be the means of carrying comfort and convenience to all parts of this growing city. Our one regret is that Lady Robertson has not been able to grace this occasion with her presence. We are deeply sorry that indisposition is the cause of her absence. We hope she will soon be well and favour us with a visit to these works. I now request you, sir, to accept this switch as a momento of this auspicious occasion and set the installation of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company going.

## VICEROY AT MYSORE.

### HIS EXCELLENCY GOES BISON SHOOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARAPUR, Nov. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and Mr. Campbell, left Camp at 5-15 a.m. this morning to shoot bison, a herd of which had been marked down some twelve miles from the Camp. Unfortunately it had moved, however, and the jungle was so thick that it soon became impossible to track them. On the way back a lone bull crossed the path about twenty yards from His Excellency's elephant, but out of sight of him. This they followed for some time, but finally had to give it up. His Excellency returned to Camp about 3 p.m. having been out nearly ten hours. To-day the Keddah operations were suspended in order to give a rest to the koomkies and mahouts who have been on the go for forty-eight hours. On Friday a fresh drive will be commenced. To-morrow His Excellency leaves Camp at 4 a.m. for another bison shoot.

## NEW MYSORE TREATY.

### MAHARAJAH'S SUBJECTS THANKFUL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

The citizens of Bangalore met last evening in the Sanskrit College under the Presidentship of Mr. Srinibasaiengar, retired Councillor and the following two resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of Bangalore expresses its most sincere gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for His Excellency's gracious announcement of a new treaty with His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, raising the status of His Highness and the dignity of the State.

This meeting begs to tender its respectful felicitations to His Highness the Maharaja on the announcement of a new treaty recently made by His Excellency the Viceroy.

It was resolved to forward copies of the resolutions to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja.

## PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand has owing to continued ill-health and domestic reasons expressed his unwillingness to preside at the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Ambala.

# AMERICAN MARCONIS IN ENGLISH MARKET.

## STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

### THREE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov 11.

A prolonged cabinet of the Stock Exchange Committee was held to-day, after which the decision was issued suspending for five years the well-known jobbers, Heybourn, Croft and Bagster, of the firm of Messrs. Heybourn and Croft, in connection with the introduction of the American Marconis to the English market. The decision severely condemns the manner and the method of introduction of these shares and utters a warning against similar practices in future.

Scenes of great excitement were witnessed on the Stock Exchange for several hours.

It is pointed out that the suspension applies to the three individuals only and that the firm itself is not suspended. Three remaining partners also are in no way affected.

## MEXICAN CRISIS.

### STATEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC STEPS BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Bryan conferred to-day with the European diplomatic representatives and informed them of the steps the United States had taken in Mexico. The diplomatic representatives telegraphed fully to their Governments in that connection.

#### RUN ON MEXICAN BANKS.

A telegram from Mexico City says that there has been a formidable run on two banks. It is declared that persons withdrawing money are mostly small depositors

#### FINANCIAL ISOLATION FOR HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The United States is seeking the acquiescence of the Powers in the policy of discouraging the granting of financial aid to President Huerta. It is believed that a few weeks of financial isolation will force Huerta's retirement.

Mr. Hale, who is recognised as President Wilson's personal representative, has been conferring with the rebel general Carranza on the border.

## EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

### MOTION REJECTED BY RUSSIAN DUMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

The Duma has rejected, by 153 votes to 92, a motion of Constitutional Democrats to enact equal civil rights on everyone in Russia. The Democrats urged that so long as Jews did not enjoy full citizenship Russia could not become a legal State. The opponents of the motion argued that its adoption would be a provocation to mischief, and would destroy peasant proprietorship. They declared that it would be peculiarly inopportune in view of the increasing racial strife.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

### "PRINCESS CAPRICE."

| | |
|---|---|
| Anna | Miss Violet Frampton (Maid to the Princess) |
| Gjuro | Mr. C. L. Gosling (Prime Minister of Thessalia) |
| Augustine Hoper | Mr. James McGrath (A Music Master) |
| Jaiomir | Mr. Fred Creasey (Steward to Princess Helen) |
| Princess Helen | Miss May Glenn (Niece of the Regent) |
| Bogumil | Mr. V. Gouriet (Regent of Thessalia) |
| Ensign Pips | Mr. T. Pauncefort |
| Nikola | Mr. E. Granby (Prince of Meccolies) |
| Princess Clementine | Miss Addie Lennard (Sister of Prince Nikola) |

These are the principal characters in "Princess Caprice" which was produced at the Opera House last night. There are three acts and the scenery is very pretty; so, too, are the ladies of the chorus and their dresses. The story is so startlingly original that everyone can guess long before the end of the last act that Princess Caprice, who is in love with her music master, will turn out not to be the real Princess, and that Anna, her foster sister with whom Prince Nikola is in love will turn out to be the Princess; and that thus the two pairs will be able happily to marry in the way they want. Five authors and lyric writers have been at work on the book for the English version and the results are strikingly confirmatory of the truth of an old proverb. Mr. Leo Fall's music displays occasional—very occasional—distinction, but is generally cheap and tiresome. The Company seemed—not unnaturally—in a listless mood, except Mr. Gouriet, who worked hard as Mr. George Graves and succeeded in being Mr. Victor Gouriet.

To-night the Gaiety piece, "The Sunshine Girl" will be played for the first time in Bombay.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### SUB-GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S ALLEGED DISHONESTY.

### ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

V. S. HALKAR *v.* THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made by V. S. Halkar, Sub-Government Pleader of Sirsi, who was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Karwar, of an offence under Sections 116, and 404 of the Indian Penal Code, in that on March 24th, 1912, he instigated one Baburao, also a pleader of Sirsi, and one Venkatraman Bhat, a Municipal Commissioner and native doctor of Sirsi to dishonestly misappropriate the property consisting of ornaments of one Manji, a Sonar woman, who died on that day; and was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 800 fine. The Sessions Judge in appeal confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

On the 24th March, 1912, one Manji Kom Ram Shetti, a Sonar outcaste, aged about 50 years, died in the Halhond Plague Camp, at Sirsi after a short illness. The accused who was at that time staying near the hut of the deceased came to know of Manji's death. To ascertain whether Manji was dead, the accused went to one Baburao Pleader's hut which was near the hut of the deceased. When he was accused of the fact of Manji's death, Baburao was asked by the accused to send for Vaid Venkatraman Bhat. When the latter arrived, the accused addressed Baburao and Venkatraman saying that Manji was dead, that she had left no heirs, that she had ornaments worth 4 to 5 thousands of rupees, that the ornaments would escheat to Government and proposed that instead of allowing the ornaments to escheat to Government, these ornaments should be distributed among themselves by taking over the Patel to their side. While this talk was going on, the Patel of Sirsi who had come to Manji's hut and was sitting in the front of the hut waiting for the arrival of the *Panch* required to hold a *Panchnama* about Manji's death, went to Baburao's hut as it was getting late and the Panchas had not come. The accused there prevented the Patel from entering inside Baburao's hut and when the Patel questioned if anything confidential was going on, the accused replied in the affirmative (adding that the Patel would come to know of the talk in due course as nothing could be done without the Patel's knowledge) the talk which was interrupted by the Patel's coming near the hut was resumed. Venkatraman and Baburao said that they did not want Manji's ornaments. The accused thereupon again urged Baburao and Venkatraman to join in the conspiracy, but both these persons stoutly refused to participate in the foul deed the accused was advocating and instigating about. The accused then asked Venkatraman to induce the Patel to side with him and being baffled in his attempts in that direction also, the accused followed the last step of catching at a straw namely to throw out a word that if the Patel did not consent to favour his design for Rs. 100 he must do so on being paid Rs. 200. The instigation having altogether proved ineffective, the accused went away from Baburoa's hut with disappointment and did not therefore care to go to where the Patel was, though the latter specially sent for the accused on being informed by Baburao and Venkatraman of what had taken place in Baburao's hut.

ACCUSED'S ADMISSIONS.

The accused admitted having gone to Baburao's hut at the time in question. According to his version of the affair, Mahamad Usman went and informed him in his house that Manji was dead and that her ornaments were done away with by Venkatraman and Ganappa and asked him to draft a petition to the Mamlatdar so that steps might be taken by Government to see that the ornaments were not misappropriated by anybody. Accused accordingly wrote a petition to the address of the Mamlatdar and gave it to Mahomed Usman, but the accused said that it meanwhile struck him that any application would be of no avail if there was a will drawn up by Manji.

WAS THERE A WILL.

He, therefore, asked Usman to go and inquire if Manji had made a will. Usman told him that his inquiry would not elicit the information required. Whereupon the accused himself started for the Halhond camp to ascertain the fact if there was a will or not. On his arrival there the accused put the following indirect question to him. "Manji is dead; Government is the heir; her ornaments are worth 4,000 to 5,000. Instead of allowing them to go to the Government, would it not be advisable that they should be shared between yourself and others including the Patel and Panch?" This question was intended by the accused to elicit an answer whether a will then existed or not. When the accused learnt there was no will and that the ornaments had already been done away with, and that the Patel had taken charge of Manji's property, he advised Usman not to proceed with the application immediately but to wait and after waiting they learnt that the Patel who represented the Government had reported to the Government for the investigation of the ornaments and so the application became superfluous.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the Counsel reversed the order of the Lower Court, and acquitted the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the words said by the accused to Mahomed Usman were held to amount to an instigation to commit the offence. His Lordship did not propose to attempt any definition of the word instigation, or to attempt to give any complete meaning of that word. But to decide the case on its own particular and peculiar circumstances, he was quite satisfied in his own mind that the representation or suggestion which the accused made in the words quoted by the Court, or whether the Court took them in the words described by the witness Baburao in his evidence, they amounted to no more than a proposal or a suggestion, and did not amount to an instigation. He could not conceive that a proposal or a suggestion was necessarily an instigation because the word instigate meant more than to propose or to suggest. And if they assumed that every proposal or suggestion of a crime was an instigation to commit that crime then the proposal or suggestion became punishable under the Penal Code. Whereas a conspiracy, a more heneous crime than a mere suggestion or proposal was not punishable unless an act took place. Those two reasons seemed to him quite conclusive to show that to instigate was something more than a proposal or suggestion. On the fact of that case he held that what the accused did was no more than to propose and was not to instigate. On that ground alone he was entitled to an acquittal. But on his behalf it was only fair to say that the defence which the accused offered on the facts was one the true meaning of which did not seem to be appreciated either by the Magistrate or the Judge. Consequently the bearing of the evidence on his defence was not truly appreciated. His defence was that he went to the plague camp not on his own behalf, but on behalf of Mahomed Usman, and not for any purpose personal to himself, but on behalf of Mahomed Usman to prevent a fraud or a crime, or to take precautions that a fraud should not be committed. Bearing in mind that the two opposing theories were:—For the prosecution that he went entirely on his own behalf, and for the defence that he went on behalf of Mahomed Usman, it was a fact of very great importance that Mahomed admittedly was with him when he went to the plague camp and had been with him when he went to witness Rao Saheb. His Lordship could say more than that, but that would involve the reconsideration of the entire evidence in the case. That was a matter which he was not prepared to consider. The conviction was therefore set aside. The applicant was discharged. The fine if paid was ordered to be refunded.

Mr. Raikes with Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, Nilkanth Atmaram and D. G. Dalvi, appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

# COURT OF APPEAL.

### CLAIM FOR A PEARL NECKLACE.

### METHA AND ANOTHER v. SUTTON.

*(Before Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Lord Justice Buckley, and Lord Justice Kennedy.)*

This was an appeal by the defendant from the judgment of Mr. Justice Bray in an action tried by him without a jury.

The plaintiffs, who were dealers in precious stones trading as Javeri and Co., who carried on business in Paris, handed a necklace consisting of 48 or 49 Chinese drilled pearls, worth about £2,000 to one Govind Lal Amin in Paris, who had stated to them that he knew of a special merchant who wanted them and would be likely to give a good price. Amin signed a receipt in these terms:—"Entrusted by Javeri and Co. the following goods to be sold for cash, which I promise to return on the first demand, and not to give them to any one without their written authority. . . . In case of loss I will repay the full value of the goods. The house reserve to themselves the right of delivering the goods." Between a dealer and broker the customary course of dealing in the trade was that the broker was not entitled to make a sale; he must bring to the dealer any offer he received; and then if the dealer was satisfied he would invoice the goods to the purchaser, or, if the broker was considered trustworthy, the dealer might hand the invoice to the broker to take with the pearls to the purchaser, the broker receiving the price and taking it to the dealer, but the dealer was entitled if he chose to take the invoice himself to the purchaser and receive the price. Almost immediately after receiving the pearls from the plaintiffs, Amin pawned them at a Government pawnbroking establishment and later he pledged them with one Mikol, who, according to the finding of the learned Judge, was the defendant's agent in Paris, by whom they were then sent to the defendant in London. The plaintiffs accordingly brought an action against the defendant claiming delivery up of the necklace; alternatively they claimed the value of the necklace.

Mr. Justice Bray found that Amin intended from the first to misappropriate the pearls and further that Mikol had not acted in good faith, and he held that whether the case had to be decided by English or French law, the defendant obtained no title to the pearls, inasmuch as his agent Mikol had not acted in good faith, and he held further that Amin had obtained the pearls from the plaintiffs by means of larceny by a trick, or by *vol* in French law, and therefore that he did not obtain possession of the pearls with the consent of the plaintiffs, and further that Amin was not a mercantile agent within the Factors Act.

The learned Judge accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed.

Mr. Langdon, K.C., and Mr. C. L. Attenborough appeared for the defendant; Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., and Mr. R. J. White for the plaintiffs.

The Court, without calling upon counsel for the plaintiffs dismissed the appeal.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said that it had only been necessary to argue two questions. The first was as to Mikol's state of mind when he entered into the transaction with Amin—whether Mikol was acting in good faith. Mikol said that it was his practice, when strangers brought him valuable jewelry and invited him to enter into dealings with them on the basis that the property in the jewelry was in them, to ask no questions. He said that he was justified in adopting this course because it was the practice in Paris so to do. He (the Lord Justice) was by no means satisfied as to the existence of such a practice, and in truth it seemed to him from Mikol's course of conduct that he himself did not really believe in that practice. He thought that the learned Judge had been right in coming to the conclusion that the real reason why Mikol refrained from asking questions was because he was afraid that if he did he might get answers which would prevent him from being able to carry through the transaction safely. The second question as whether there was evidence which justified the finding that Mikol was acting as agent of the defendant. In his opinion there was ample evidence in support of that finding. Relation had existed between Mikol and the defendant for some time, and the proper conclusion was either that Mikol was the agent of the defendant in the strict sense of the term, or that they were joint speculators in these transactions. He thought that Mr. Justice Bray was right in both his findings. He understood that the learned Judge had exonerated the defendant personally from all fault. He did not wish in anything he had said to derogate from that observation of Mr. Justice Bray. The appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Kennedy delivered judgment to the same effect.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### A BROKER SENTENCED.

### HALF A LAKH INVOLVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sargon charged one Mukundram Hiralal, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds and gold ornaments of the collective value of about half a lakh of rupees, belonging to one Jamnadas Harkison and other jewellery and diamond brokers.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo nineteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, or, indefault, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There are four more charges pending against the accused.

### BITTER FEUD.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged a Mahomedan, Eboo Irrak with causing hurt to another Mahomedan named Shaik Dawood Kassam with a penknife.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Saher, Barat-Law, and Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that whilst seated talking at a marwari's shop on the 29th September, the accused dragged him off his seat and assaulted him with a knife out of a spirit of vindictiveness. The accused denied these allegations and said that there was an ill-feeling of enmity prevailing between him and the complainant and on account of the latter's inability to do him any personal harm he had brought up this concocted story against him (accused) in court. His Worship believed the accused's version of the story and as the prosecution evidence was altogether unsatisfactory, he ordered the accused to be discharged.

### STEP-MOTHER BRANDS A STEP-SON.

### ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Stenson charged Kashibai a Hindu woman with causing grievous hurt to her nine year old step-son Purshottam Daya. The accused was defended by Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader.

It appears that on the morning of the 9th instant, the accused, who is the step-mother of the boy Purshottam, branded him most mercilessly with a red hot iron ladle on his stomach and back. The boy screamed with pain when some neighbours went in and had him removed to Hospital, and informed the Police who arrested the accused. The accused who admitted having branded the boy, said she did so in order to chastise him for having committed a theft. She said the boy had done wrong and she, as his step mother, thought it her duty, in the absence of the father to punish him, in order to keep him straight. She did not know the ladle was so hot. Mr. Chhatrapati urged that the accused only followed the dictates of her conscience in the interests of her step-son, and so hoped his Worship would deal leniently with her and give her the option of a fine.

The Magistrate, however, took a stern view of the case as being a very cruel, heartlers one and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

### AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

A sad case is reported from St. George's Hospital of a Scotchman Mr. James Kerr who met with an accident by being shot in the thigh with a revolver by Mr. Richard Ewarts a fellow officer of his on board the steam ship, Knight of Thistle, on Tuesday evening.

It appears that Mr. Kerr who is Second Engineer was talking in his cabin to Mr. Ewarts, the Third Officer, when Mr. L. Vialls, the Chief Officer entered the cabin and asked Mr. Ewart for his revolver as he wanted to note down the number and send it to the Collector of Customs. Mr. Ewart produced the revolver which being a very old, rusty weapon, created a good deal of merriment and laughter. Mr. Ewart raised the revolver and pointing it in front of him pulled the trigger, strange to say there happed to be a cartridge inside which went off stricking Mr. Kerr in his thigh. Mr. Kerr who was removed by the Harbour Police to St. George's Hospital, is progressing well and says that the mishap was a pure accident. Mr. Ewart stated that he could not account for the cartridge being in the chamber as he had purchased the revolver five years ago and had last used it three years back.


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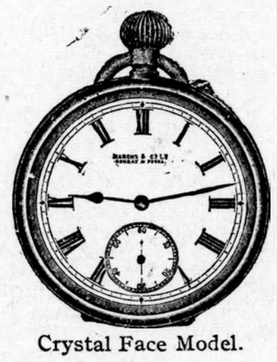
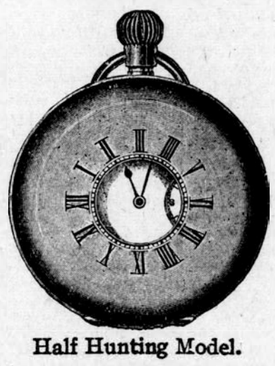


Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Model.



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Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
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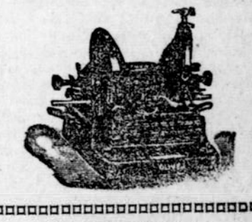

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# LIONS AT LARGE.

## PANIC AT LEIPZIG.

## AMAZING STREET SCENES.

Leipzig was on the morning of October 20 the scene of a battle, in its way as unique as that which, 100 years ago, decided the fate of Europe, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." For there surely is no precedent for eight lions and a tiger being at large in the very heart of a big European city like the Saxon capital. Considering the forces engaged, the consumption of ammunition was enormous.

It was on the stroke of midnight when a carman drew up his horses opposite a tavern in Berliner Strasse, in the immediate neighbourhood of the "largest railway station in the world." He was driving the travelling home of a happy feline family, consisting of eight lions and lionesses and a tiger. It was a foggy autumn night, and the carter was probably very thirsty. These, at any rate, are the only things to explain why he left the rear end of the van projecting slightly over the tramline. The haziness of the atmosphere was obviously the reason why the next car that came that way bumped into the cage in such a manner as to fling open its grated door.

PERPLEXED ANIMALS.

No doubt the animals were rudely jolted out of their sleep, and woke with a sense that something not quite in acordance with regulations had happened. They found the door open, and naturally stepped out to see what was the matter. For a few moments they stood in irresolute perplexity. Numbers of tramcars, with fierce fiery eyes, loomed up through the mist. Fleeing figures flitted about, raising cries of fear and appeals for help. The centenary illuminations were repeated last night, and an unusual number of people were about in spite of the lateness of the hour. Their commotion sounded menacing, and the lions made off. Not so the tiger, which, with the feeling of diffidence becoming in minorities, had been the last to emerge from the cage. Doubtless if left to himself he would have joined in the general sauve qui peut, but at that moment a familiar figure appeared on the scene. It was the lady who was accustomed to put the happy family through its tricks, and the hesitating tiger meekly allowed itself to be led back to the van and shut in. Feminine inveiglements also induced one of the lions, which had lagged behind the rest, to return to its proper abode.

Meanwhile the other lions were wandering about "at a loss what to do," and were gradually being driven to madness and desperation by the frantic efforts of well-meaning but indiscreet pursuers.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

In a German town the fire brigade is the Lord High Everything Else, to which people turn in all unclassifiable emergencies. It mustered in strength, but none of its apparatus was of much service in the war against the lions. The police, who also assembled in great force, were better equipped for the fray. Very glad of a little target practice with their revolvers they quickly took up the pursuit, and soon shots were ringing out on every hand.

Presently the hubbub was increased by the roaring of the wounded and frightened lions. Windows were flung up and citizens and citizenesses in night attire peered down through the mist in vain endeavours to discover what all the din was about, and added to it by their shrill and raucous inquiries.

By this time the carman had been informed that his charges had broken loose. He rushed from the pothouse to find that in its frenzied terror a lion had jumped on to the back of one of his horses. With commendable pluck he flung his arms round the beast and dragged it off by main force. The terrified lion, looking round for some other means of escape, espied a motor-'bus and hurriedly scrambled on to the front platform, where it took possession of the driver's seat. Not seeming to find this position an ideal one from the point of view of security, it explored the interior of the vehicle and eventually descended by the steps into the street.

But here it was confronted by a line of police heralding their approach with flashes of fire and alarming detonations, so it hastily climbed up on to the driver's seat, where it was soon stretched dead by a hail of revolver bullets.

Another of the lions jumped over a fence into a garden, whither it was followed by the police, who riddled it with lead.

The chase now concentrated itself on three of the escaped animals which had held together. But at this point an element of real tragedy enters into the fantastic comedy of the Leipzig lion hunt. For the tamer came running up in a state of great distress, and implored the police to spare her cherished pets. She assured them that if she was left to deal with the lions by kindness and persuasion she would soon have them all safely secured in their cage. As words were unavailing she tried to interpose her own body between the deadly bullets and her four-footed friends. But if the lions were amenable to reason that was more than could be said of the police. Their blood was up, and they were deaf to her entreaties. Dragging the wretched woman to the rear, they poured in a rapid and relentless rain of projectiles, and three more lions were added to their bag.

RAID ON AN HOTEL.

Six of the runaway lions had now been accounted for, one having been recaptured and five slain. The police had discharged between a hundred and fifty and two hundred bullets, and the skins of their victims were perforated like sieves. The adventures of the two animals which yet remained at large were the oddest features of the whole incident. As they were gazing round for the hospitable harbour of refuge their eyes fell on the Blucher Hotel. The door was open, and the place looked bright and inviting, so they walked up. The hall porter, waiters, and one or two late guests who happened to be about did not like the look of the unusual visitors, and fled precipitately. Perhaps it was a sound instinct which then prompted the lions to go upstairs. Presently a lady who wanted to put her boots out to be cleaned opened the door of her bedroom. She heard soft and stealthy footsteps, and, looking down the corridor, saw to her horror a large animal, which she probably had not the presence of mind to recognise, stalking towards her. With a blood-curdling shriek she slammed the door to, and then she relieved her feelings with a fit of hysterics.

Along another corridor a Frenchman was roused from his slumbers by a knocking or scratching at his door. Thinking that perhaps some urgent message had come for him he dragged his sleepy limbs out of bed, and, rubbing his eyes with one hand, opened the door with the other.

THE CAPTURE.

It is highly favourable testimony to the conduct of the lions through the whole affair that on his own admission he at first sight thought that the animal which he found standing on the mat outside was a calf. But even a calf is enough to make the sleepiest man stare when it comes knocking at his bedroom door at midnight in a Leipzig hotel. So the Frenchman opened his eyes very wide, and then he realised that the intruder was the very reverse of a ruminant, and he, too, lost no time in shutting the door.

The lions seem to have been discouraged by the reception accorded them upstairs, for they returned to the ground floor, which they were permitted to investigate at their leisure. Whether the police, having attested their valour, thought that the time for discretion had arrived, or whether the remonstrances of the tamer had at last prevailed is not clear; but it appears that no attempt was made to recapture the hotel by storm. What was done was that a number of members of the staff of Barnum's circus, to which the escaped animals belonged, and of the Leipzig Zoological Gardens, were gradually assembled, and between six and seven o'clock a general move was made with the object of taking the two lions alive.

A position was reconnoitred through the windows, and when it was discovered in which rooms the animals had established themselves measures were adopted to scare them into the corridors. There they were awaited by trained and skilled hands, which had little difficulty in flinging nets round them, and so bringing their escapade to an end.

## LORD CREWE AND ULSTER.

TALK OF REBELLION.

The Marquis of Crewe, speaking at Ipswich on October 20, asked, referring to Ulster's position, what guarantee had the Government and who could give such a guarantee, that if a General Election did take place and the Liberals were again returned to power the situation would be in any way altered from what it was at present says the "Daily Telegraph." Who would offer a guarantee that a General Election could take place on the subject of Home Rule alone? His Lordship went on: "Whatever gravity there is in the situation has received from us full attention, and I think this is proved by fact that no responsible person has uttered any words of disrespect of the sentiments even of the prejudices of the honest-minded, though, as we think, wrongly-minded, persons in Ulster, who proclaim their intention of risisting the law. At the same time, it cannot be denied, I think, that those military displays of which we have been reading in the newspapers have done something to harden the feeling both of the Irish Nationalists and also of British Liberals. When civil war is talked of people are tempted to ask whether it is supposed, even by those who talk loudest, that the preparations which are being made in Ulster portend what, in the historical sense, can be described as civil war, for instance, to be compared with the wars of religion on the Continent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and such a war as the great Civil War in the United States, or to that terrible experience in Paris in 1871, when the Commune revolted against the Republican Government.

"In the position of trust in which we have been placed we cannot think lightly, or speak lightly, of possible loss of life or destruction of property, even though it might not be necessary to dignify it by the title of civil war. Though I do not honestly think it would be wise to limit the possibilities of the situation to what occurred in 1886, it is impossible not to ask: Is such a recurrence really inevitable?

PASSING OF HOME RULE BILL.

"What is essential is the passing of a Home Rule Bill (Cheers.) I am not in a position to state what is regarded as absolutely essential by the Opposition, but any demand that the Government of Ireland Bill should be dropped is simply preposterous, and, if any meaning whatever is to be attached to a Parliamentary Majority, such a proposition is merely absurd. (Cheers).

"There is one other consideration, and that I put to you in respect of the office I hold at this moment. I hear from authoritative sources in India, from those who are in the very best position for obtaining authentic information, that the effect in India of this Ulster compaign is becoming a serious matter." (Hear, hear.) There was a letter in "The Times" on the 16th by Sir West Ridgeway. He has a double knowledge, and in that letter he points out that all the arguments which are used by some of the less wise advocates of action in Ulster—all those arguements which lead not only to possible rebellion, but also to a refusal by His Majesty's troops to suppress that rebellion—all these arguments can be used in reference to a possible rising in troops to serve the Crown in India India, and to the refusal of the loyal India to act against their follow-countrymen.

"If the Ulster arguments are good there is no possible answer to the same arguments used by those who wish to promote rebellion in India. Well, that is not a light matter. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that those who use those arguments in relation to Ireland understand or know the possible mischief that they are doing, but I do wish that before speaking thus they would think of the Empire as a whole, and not only of that corner of it in which their especial interests lie." (Cheers.)

# OIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

## DISASTER IN TUTICORIN HARBOUR.

## FIVE EUROPEANS DROWNED.

The B. I. s.s Bangala which arrived in Colombo, on the morning of Nov. 5, from Tuticorin brought news of one of the greatest fire disasters in recent years in Eastern waters, says the "Ceylon Independent." It made known that the oil steamer Twingone had been burned and abandoned in Tuticorin harbour. It appears that the Burma Oil Co.'s steamer Twingone whilst discharging petrol into a lighter which was lying alongside caught fire and was in a few minutes in a blaze. A lifeboat was fortunately already launched at the stern of the vessels and was got away, but a dhingy with Capt. O. A. Barrand's wife and two little ones aboard was capsized. Mrs. Barrand and her baby were rescued, but her three year old girl is said to have perished. The others known to have been lost are the Chief Engineer, the Second Engineer and the son of Capt. Leverett, the Tuticorin Port Officer. The Second Engineer lost his life in a gallant attempt to save the life of Capt. Leverett's son.

A RESCUER'S NARRATIVE.

According to Mr. Haemming, the Second Officer of the Bangala, the Twingone, was unloading an oil cargo at Tuticorin, and about half-past-two one of the lighters lying alongside mysteriously caught fire. In a second the lighter was a raging mass of flames, and in scarcely yet another second the fire had mounted to the Twingone and rushed along the deck with amazing rapidity. The fire was most serious amidship, but practically the whole vessel was ablaze, save for a small portion fore and aft. The crew at once realised that it was hopeless to attempt to put the fire out, and the lifeboat was lowered, while those at the stern endeavoured to get into the ship's dinghy lying alongside. This latter boat overturned owing to the large numbers of people trying to get into it, and a huge crowd of natives were thrown into the water. Meanwhile the other boat was lowered and got away safely. It was only possible to lower this one boat, and the other people on board were compelled to jump overboard. The vessel carried a crew of possibly about 45, and there were the usual crowd of coolies and boatmen on board as is customary when a boat is discharging cargo. Those on board the lighter jumped overboard immediately the fire started, and had it been possible to free the lighter possibly the steamer might have been saved. As it was, however, being fastened to the Twingone, the fire spread to the latter ship, and the lighter was not able to get free until her mooring ropes had been burned through. The burning lighter drifted towards the Bangala which vessel had to be moved to escape possible danger. As soon as the fire was noticed, the Bangala crew were piped to their stations and a boat was got away, Mr. Haemming being in the boat, the Bangala was over a mile away and the men strained every nerve to reach the blazing vessel. The water was practically alive with struggling and

HALF-DROWNING PEOPLE.

and Mr. Haemming's boat was successful in saving no less than fifteen. The Port Officer's launch was also speedily on the spot and was instrumental in saving a large number. It is a sad coincidence that the Port Officer should be one of those bereaved by the disaster. His nine-year-old son had gone on board to visit the Captain and his wife and being unfortunately unable to get away in time he was drowned.

TWO OFFICERS DROWNED.

Of the other lives that were lost one was the Chief Engineer. He was picked up by the Port Officer's launch, and by that time was unconscious. Artificial respiration was resorted to and he was got to breathe again but died, however, before the launch could reach the shore. The second engineer was also drowned. It is said that he had gone back to try and save the Port Officer's son, and that they were last seen together. His drowned body was, however, rescued from the sea. The fourth death was that of the Captain's three-year old little girl.

MOTHER AND CHILD IN THE SEA.

The Captain's wife and their few months old baby were also thrown in the sea owing to the capsizing of the boat, but fortunately they were rescued. The Captain's ayah was also missing but later on she was brought in by the Port Officer's launch. When the roll-call was called, two of the crew were found to be missing, but these were later discovered in the Bangala boat. There was also some doubt as to where the butler was and up to the time of the Bangala leaving had not been found.

The whole of this time the Twingone was blazing fiercely, fearful flames shooting up into the sky, while the area for a long distance around was covered with dense volumes and wreaths of smoke such as are usual when any quantity of oil is burning. It is anticipated that she will burn for at least three days, and the loss will be a heavy one. When the Bangala left she was still burning as strongly as ever, and the fire could be seen for quite 60 miles; while beyond that distance the red glare from the sky made a splendid, though terrible picture.

THE TWINGONE WAS A VESSEL.

of 1,120 registered tonnage, and carried probably 2,000 tons of oil and petrol, which was in tins, casks, and tanks. From the nature of the cargo it will be seen that there was very little chance of saving the steamer once she had caught fire.

THE LOCAL AGENTS.

The local agents for the Company are Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., but the firm have no information of the tragedy at all, as the vessel does not call here. Some doubt exists as to the names of the drowned Europeans. The Chief Engineer's name is Cockburn. The Bangala was the only steamer in port at the time, and had she not been there the death roll must have been a huge one. As it is it is remarkably fortunate that the deaths were restricted to four, and is a splendid tribute to the work put in by the Port Officer's launch and the Bangala boat.

ENGINEER'S GALLANTRY.

The last that was seen of the Port Officer's little son was in the arms of the Second Engineer who is said to have gone back into the burning ship for him. The First Officer of the Twingone declares that he saw the Second Engineer with the boy in his arms, in the water and he must have jumped into the sea with the boy.

How the Captain's little daughter met her death is unknown, but the ayah who had charge of her in the dinghy which capsized was subsequently picked up in an unconscious condition by a motor launch.

No one appears to know how the Chief Engineer who could not swim, got into the water, but he was picked up by the Port Officer's launch.

## SIR. FRANCIS MACLEAN, K. C. I. E.

Late Chief Justice of Bengal, whose death is reported by Reuter to-day. Some biographical notes appear under Day by Day.

## BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Nov. 11.

The Buckingham-Stephens murder case was resumed to-day before Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Division First Class Magistrate. Swyny, first accused presented a petition stating that his claim to be treated as a European British subject has already been established and accepted by the Court, but that his petition was rejected on the ground that it came too late. After the prosecution evidence was gone into, the Magistrate said that in the absence of orders from the High Court to the contrary he would commit the case to the Kottayam Sessions Courts. It transpires that the Magistrate has received telegraphic orders from the Travancore High Court to stay proceedings.

# MEXICAN ULSTER.

## JOURNEY IN REBEL COUNTRY

## MR. HAMILTON FYFE'S. IMPRESSIONS

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe who had been recently touring in Mexico, writes as follows to the "Daily Mail" from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico:—

In the north of Ireland there is a province which has resolved to govern itself rather than submit to be governed by a Parliament in Dublin. In the north of Mexico there is a State which at this moment is governing itself and refusing to recognise the authority of an Administration which it denounces as illegal, despotic, and corrupt.

The parallel is curiously complete. Ulster says it is constitutionally joined to Great Britain and cannot be served. It is upon their adherence to the Constitution of Mexico that the "insurrectos" of the State of Sonora base their denial of General Huerta's right to sit in the President's chair. Ulster says it will of necessity collect its own Customs, strike its own postage-stamps, issue its own bank-notes. Sonora is doing these things now. Ulster threatens to set up a Provisional Government and raise its own army. Sonora has done both.

INTO THE DANGER ZONE!

I have just paid a visit to Hermosillo, the State capital, which is 176 miles from the United States frontier. I travelled there peaceably by train. I found good order kept everywhere. I talked with the leaders of the Constitutionalist Party and found them anything but "bandits," which is what the other side call them. I have the laugh of all those who solemnly warned me about the danger of going into rebel country and took pitying farewells of me, evidently not expecting to see me again.

I did not, however, neglect precautions. In Washington I obtained from a pleasant Mexican gentleman officially connected with the rebels a safe-conduct, which asked all officers of the Constitutionalist forces to pass me safely along. In El Paso, the Texas town on the United States frontier, I was given letters to General Carranza and his secretary by another "agent" of his party, who openly has an office there in spite of the United States neutrality laws. I noticed in this office a very old man, clearly of refinement, acting as typist. He must have been seventy, and I watched his stiff fingers hitting the keys, wondering how on earth he had come to such an employment. I was still more astonished to learn that under the previous Government of Mexico he had been a judge in that country! "Up to-day and down to-morrow" is the rule there just now.

QUICK CHANGES OF FORTUNE.

I could multiply such cases indefinitely. I have met on the United States side of the border numbers of Americans who have been forced to leave their Mexican businesses or properties on account of the disturbed state of the northern districts. Sonora, it is true, is now quiet except for spasmodic fighting near the port of Guaymas (Wymas) on the Pacific, which is still held by a Federal garrison, backed up by gunboats in the harbour. But even in Sonora the losses of landowners and mineowners have been heavy, and the neighbouring States of Chihuahua Coahuila, Durango, and Sinaloa are still the scene of active warfare. I came across an oldish American, who had been very well off, acting as night clerk at a small hotel in Arizona. A Mexican "hacendado," proprietor of a "hacienda" (estate), had an unusually fine crop this year after several poor ones. The Constitutionalists seized the whole of it on the ground that he was a supporter of the "illegal Government." He is living in poverty at Las Angelos, a ruined man, until his side is "top dog" again. Then he will be rich once more.

The bad feeling in Ireland between Protestants and Roman Catholics is mild compared with the bitterness of the hatred which the "Constitutionalistas" cherish against the Federals, and vice versa. This is the third revolution by which Mexico, so rich in every kind of natural wealth, so prosperous under the stern but not unkindly rule of President Diaz, has been torn during the past three years. First, Diaz was driven out after his thirty-four years of stern but statesmanlike Diaz-potism. In old age his grip slackened. His Ministers abused his confidence and the helplessness of the poor. He was kept in ignorance both of their schemings and of the indignation which they aroused. The shock of learning that the country wanted a change upset him completely. He resigned and fled.

THE MURDER OF MADERO.

Then came the accident of Francisco Madero. For some reason, probably because he was a very eloquent speaker and made the poor extravagant promises, the sentiment of the discontented crystallised round this clever but ineffective and cranky little man. As soon as they discovered their mistake his popularity melted. Open rebellion broke out in many places. After a catastrophic week of fighting in Mexico City he was forced to resign, and then assassinated. To him succeeded Provincial President Huerta, and at once there arose the "Constitutionalistas," vowing that he must be overthrown as one who had betrayed his chief and, in defiance of the law of the Republic, taken his place. At first they had dozens of leaders, some sincere in their profession, others mere brigands fighting for loot. Gradually out of the hurly-burly one man emerged—an elderly landowner named Carranza, grey-bearded, spectacled, a reader and a thinker, yet a man of action too. He has become the Sir Edward Carson son of the Mexico Ulster, with a certain "General" Obregon for his Mr. F. E. Smith.

Senor Obregon was a "hacendado" too, but he is of a type very different from his leader. I looked at him, puzzled by his merry grey eyes, his tip-tilted nose, his healthy, red, round face, with its jutting, dented chin. He was unlike any Mexican. What could he be? Suddenly I had it. His face was beyond doubt the face of an Irishman. His name must once have been O'Brien, turned into Spanish as "Obregon," just as the Spanish O'Donoghues became "Odonoju."

LIFE IN A MEXICAN TOWN.

Round about the chief's quarters and the Government building there are a good many soldiers with loaded rifles, uniformed in blue, well-patched jean suits, like workmen, and conical straw hats. Otherwise there are no signs that revolution has (for the moment at any rate) triumphed. The life of the little town goes on as usual; buying and selling; chaffering in the market, splashed with the vivid scarlet and green of "chiles" (peppers)dear to the Mexican palate, over peaches and pomegranates, quinces and green oranges, grown all round the town, of delicious juiciness; sitting about in pleasant "patios" (garden courtyards), strolling around the Plaza to hear the band; driving up and down in open cabs on Sunday afternoon (a regular Mexican habit). A drapery store, hiding behind shutters from the heat, hangs out a sale-sign: "Precios extraordinariamente bajos," it says. (Price unusually low.) What a word to use as a test of sobriety! Happily there is little drunkenness here; no pulque-drinking, which does so much harm further south.

The Indians of Sonora are big and strong and healthy. They are keen fighters, too, always "agin the Government." A body of them came in the other day to offer their services to General Carranza; they were armed with bows and arrows! I have a picture taken before they exchanged these for Winchester rifles. They would willingly have gone into battle depending on their archery alone.

The sun-baked streets are thick in dust, against which the low grey houses, nearly all built bungalow fashion, shutter themselves all day, to open up when the cool of evening comes and the palm trees stand out black and sharp against a crimson sky of unimaginable ecstasy. The deep-toned bells of the cathedral toll out the hours which pass in such deliciously deliberate fashion, slow-footed like the pace at which everyone moves, yet never wearisome, for is there not always in a hot country the spectacle of life to entertain one? See those delightful young Mexican misses, all in white frocks and dainty ribbons, having their party almost in the street, so wide are the windows open and so jutting the balconies to the rooms. See the small boys and the weary peons buying red and green drinks from the stall yonder. See this fine old fellow coming along, erect and soldierly. He is a captain is sixty-nine years. On the active list? Yes, indeed, and eager for battle. He was a carpenter and painter before the revolution. Now he and his five sons are all in the rebel army and his daughters in the "Red Cross."

Lounging on the wide verandah of the Arcadia Hotel, a low building round an open-air courtyard, with big, lofty rooms and a cool out-of-doors atmosphere, I feel the charm of a hot climate stealing over me once more. It is so nice not to want to do anything—to be quite happy watching and chatting and loafing. And the charm is heightened by a telegram from New York asking if the Federals are really attacking Hermosillo and are its dusty roadways running with blood? "So like New York" we murmur. "Who wants to fight or make any exertion? If only New York could see Hermosillo now!"

## THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Speaking at the opening of the South London Science Exhibition, at the Central Hall, Peckham, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., said we lived in an age the outstanding feature of which was its great knowledge, and so astonishing had been the advance made by science within recent years that we had practically exhausted our capacity for amazement. The potentialities of the scientist of to-day entirely outdistanced those of the scientific men who had gone before, whose days were hours in these days and whose miles were now furlongs, just as in time to come our hours would be minutes and our furlongs yards. That nation would most assuredly come out on top which most rapidly and effectually harnessed the new giant forces. Our ships were on every sea and our goods in every market, and we had to be quick and alert to note the changes of the times, and ready and prompt to take advantage of the new discoveries of science.

## POT-HOOKING THE POT-HOOK.

ANOTHER "MOST REMARKABLE" STORY.

The New York Press is responsible for the publication of a story from Huntingdon, West Virginia, to the effect that Russel Baker, a boy of eight, who has been attending school for two years, makes all his letters and figures upside down! He writes from right to left, and when singing the high notes are rendered low, and the low notes high.

Dr. C. M. Hawes, accompanied by Dr. Lindsey Vinson, specialist in children's diseases, spent hours with the child endeavouring to find exactly what was wrong, but they confess, themselves mystified. The only explanation they attempt is that the boy's mind and sight are as a camera lens, in which everything appears upside down. The boy is perfectly normal, and has no other defects.—"Central News."

A suggestion to deal with the censorship by means of a committee of authors is made by Mr. John Galsworthy in the "Times," and "Why not a Literary Court to Replace 'Library Censorship?'" is the subject that Mr. James Milne deals with in the October issue of "The Book Monthly," which, in addition to a good many very interesting articles, contains a discussion on the question, "Has the Colour Book Come to Stay?" "Why Should the Regimental History be so Coldly Official and Dull?" and a correspondence on "How to Make Public Libraries More Comfortable and Attractive."

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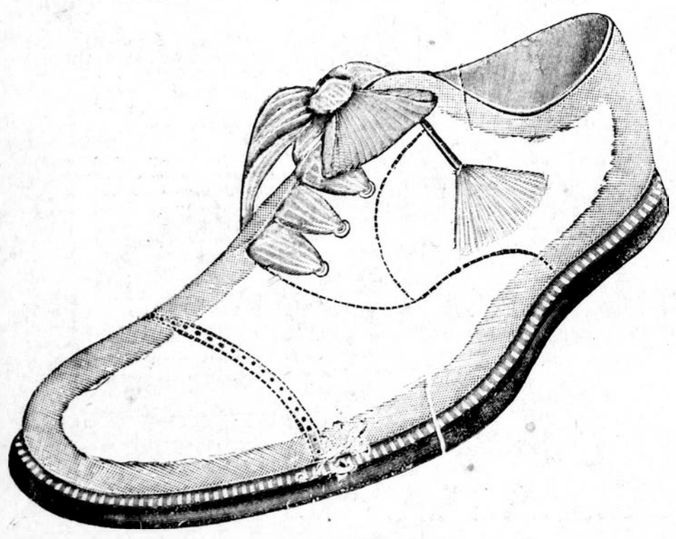

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## THE PROFESSIONAL PARENT.

### NEW AMERICAN "INDUSTRY."

If report from America be true, a new industry, trade, or profession has just been opened to mankind—the industry, trade, or profession of eugenic parent. To embark on the career it is necessary to submit your qualifications to a jury of medical experts, who, having convinced themselves of your fitness for eugenic parentage, proceed to marry you off to an equally satisfactory partner—and present you at your wedding with a cheque, writes Miss Cicely Hamilton in the "Daily Mail."

The scheme at present is in its infancy; but should it work—and there seems no reason why it should not—its results will be great and far-reaching. Once establish the new profession once grant it recognition by the State (as a branch of the Civil Service) and endowment out of the taxes, and a load will be lifted from the heart of many a father who is at present racked with uncertainty as to what to do with his son. . . "The boy is well grown and good-looking—he shall be a professional parent!"

GOOD OPENING FOR HEALTHY YOUNG MEN.

Let the idea but strike root and there will be any amount of openings for the nice-looking, healthy lad of approved eugenic type. The public schools will institute special classes for him, on the lines of Army classes, any promising boy will be placed on the "eugenic side," where he will be washed, exercised, and dieted with a view to his future profession. And, finally, at the appointed age, he will be submitted, fit and smiling, to the board appointed to sit on him and pass him on to a wife.

Physical fitness, of course, will not be the only criterion applied; it is probable that the candidate for parental honours will be required to produce a certificate from his trainer to the effect that he is free from vice and not lacking in certain virtues; for example, good temper and patience, both useful where infants are concerned. Some intelligence will also be required; but the jury of experts—being experts—will certainly plough without mercy any candidate who exihibits symptoms of that most unparental of qualities, genius.

NO CHANCE FOR GENIUS.

For one thing, it has been pointed out by those who have studied the subject that men of genius have frequently omitted to leave posterity behind them; so that to endow an individual of highly original gifts would be to run an appreciable risk of getting no return for your money. And, for another, some persons of undoubted intellectual attainments—such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, for instance—have been lamentably careless in the matter of parental habits and customs. Further, it has been asserted, and by quite respectable authorities, that the strikingly original bent of mind is closely allied to insanity; and the object of the Eugenic Marriage Board will be not only the production of babies that are fat and fine, but of babies that are fat and fine and sane. On all these grounds, therefore, the person of unusual gifts will be debarred from entering on eugenic parentage.

And in this connection it may be pointed out that even an excess of physical achievement will be considered—and wisely considered—a blot on the perfect father. Young men addicted to boat-racing are said to suffer from heart trouble; a golf-squint or a tennis-elbow would certainly rule out a candidate. The trainer of the perfect father would doubtless confine him to gentle and regular exercise—so much dumb-bells and so many rounds on the links. There will be nothing phenomenal about the State-aided father and mother; they will be pleasant and hearty specimens of good-looking, average humanity.

FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE FATHER.

It is unthinkable that, having adopted the principle of producing the eugenic citizen, we should allow our official activities to cease at the wedding of the eugenic citizen's parents. You cannot leave off at heredity; environment must also be studied. For the State to retire after hurling the customary shoe would be to risk the stultification of all its aspirations. True, it has endowed the bride and bridegroom with a decent sum of money; but it must not be forgotten that the average eugenic couple having (for the reason above given) a distinctly normal intelligence, will be constantly at a disadvantage in their monetary dealings with more brainy, if plainer persons. Hence their endowment will tend to transfer itself to pockets it was not intended for; and hence the operations of the Eugenic Marriage Board will of necessity involve a department for the financial protection of the State-aided parent. Special efforts will have to be made to keep father in regular and easy employment; the sort of employment that sends him home cheerful and in the mood to amuse the babies. Sometimes they will have to be very special efforts, because father will not be a very clever man. Also, having been told, and told with emphasis, that the human being who produces healthy infants has performed the highest of all duties, he may be inclined to wonder why lower tasks should be expected of him. . . So father may be lazy.

As for mother, she will naturally, and for the same reasons, expect that everything shall be done to induce in her that equable temper and cheerful frame of mind which are the indispensable requisites of the first-class female parent. And if it is not done she will complain to the Board.

BACK TO ARISTOCRACY AGAIN.

All these privileges will cost money—taxpayers 'money—which, it is to be concluded, will come out of the pockets of those who have failed to pass the Board. It is, even now, a drawback to be plain; in the days of the super-healthy it will be something worse than a drawback—freckles, hare-lips, and hump-backs will be really expensive luxuries. The oppressed of the future will be the ugly man; one foresees a deliberate effort to tax him out of existence. And the aristocracy of the future—the privileged class—will probably be composed of healthy, handsome, not wildly intelligent persons—persons who have always had things made easy for them and who will consider they have done a lot by giving themselves the trouble of being born. . . . . Which is the failing of an aristocracy all the world over and all the ages through.

The essential difference, however, between this aristocracy and those that have preceded it will be that it begins where all the others have left off. In the beginning no privileged class has founded its claim upon birth; in the beginning—so far—every privileged class has founded its claim upon achievement. The first war-lords and the first merchant princes started life on a par with their fellows: it was only their descendants who looked back with pride on their parentage. And the rule seems to be that when an aristocracy, in the course of generations, comes to rely on its birth it ceases to achieve, the world in general has no further use for it and, sooner or later, abolishes it.

So far humanity has not been able to do without an aristocracy, the problem facing the good democrat being largely to ensure that we get the right species thereof. The eugenist, then, is backed by human experience when he works for the creation of his form of over-man. But he will do well to remember that, if his, super-healthy class is to count, it will have to do more than be born and be stout and well-liking. It will have to justify its privileges; it will have to be bred for more than beauty. In short, it will have to do things. For, if it does not, the people who can—be they pale, be they pock-marked, be they hairless, be they hideous—will arise and do things to it!

## WIDOW'S WILL.

### UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST HER DOCTOR.

A suit was heard on October 23, before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane and a common jury, concerning the estate of the late Mrs. Juna Beale Clout, who died at Allwick, near Bognor, on July 31, 1912. Dr. John Michie, of Bognor, at one time chairman or the local district council, who alone benefited under her will, was alleged to have been guilty of undue influence over Mrs. Clout, and she was said to have been incapable of making a will, which was denied, says the "Daily Mail."

Dr Michie was defendant, and the two plaintiffs, claiming revocation of the probate which had been granted, were Mrs. Clout's brother and sister—viz., Mr. Walter Pickering Wilson and Miss Laura Ann Wilson. They live at Balsall Heath, near Birmingham, where Mrs. Clout had also resided before going to Bongor.

Counsel: For the plaintiffs, Mr. L. Batten, K.C., and Mr. D. Cotes-Preedy; for the defendant, Mr. J. Harvey Murphy.

Mr. F. B. Tompkins, solicitor, Chichester, said that in a previous will Mrs. Clout divided her property equally between the plaintiffs. Cross-examined, the witness said Mrs. Clout stated that Dr. Michie was the only one who visited her and kept her alive.

A nurse said Mrs. Clout suffered from an internal cancer. Asked by the plaintiffs' counsel if Mrs. Clout told her she was in love with Dr. Michie, the witness replied. "Yes, she may have told me that. There are many foolish women who would say that." (Laughter.)

Dr. Michie, the defendant, was cross-examined by Mr. Batten:

Your relations with this lady were only those of doctor and patient?—Yes.

You never kissed her?—Yes.

When?—On one occasion before she died. She said she could not express her gratitude towards me.

Did you know she used to talk of you as one with whom she was in love?—I did not know that.

Used she to call you "John"?—No, "Dr. John."

Mr. Batten, presenting the case for the plaintiffs, said that although he accepted the statement of the doctor that he had used no undue influence in regard to the making of the wills, he nevertheless contended that they were not the true mind of the lady.

Miss Margaret Stewart, of Neville-road Bognor, stated that Mrs. Clout led her to believe she was fond of the doctor.

Did you tell her the doctor was married?—Yes.

What did she say?—She said he had never mentioned it to her.

The two plaintiffs also gave evidence.

The jury found that the testatrix was of sound testamentary capacity and that there had been no undue influence by the defendant.

His lordship pronounced for the will and codicil with costs. He refused costs to the plaintiffs, saying there had been a charge of undue influence without the shadow of any evidence.

Solicitors: For the plaintiffs, Letts Bros.; for the defendant, Palmer and Bull.

## TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CARLTON POTAGE.
OYSTERS EN PAPILLOTTES.
FILLETS OF MUTTON AUX ASPARAGUS.
PERE DOUILLET DUCK.
DEVILLED CHESTNUTS.
GERMAN WAFERS.

Soup Mutton, As. 3; Oysters, As. 4, doz.; Mutton, As. 8; Duck, Re. 1-2; Chestnuts, As. 2; Eggs, As. 3-6; Vegetables, As. 5; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 3-0-6.

CARLTON POTAGE.

Make a white stock with mutton and the gillets of the duck, flavouring it with unfried onion and celery. It will not need to be cleared but thickened with a white roux of flour and butter cooked together and some of the stock added. When ready to serve add a good tablespoonful of tomato sauce, whole of one egg and two tablespoonfuls of preserved milk or cream. It must not boil after the addition of the egg.

OYSTERS EN PAPILLOTTES.

Make a paste of two tablespoonfuls of mashed potato to one of flour and half a one of butter, pepper and salt. Roll this out rather thin and cut it into small ovals; on this lay an oyster bearded and dressed with pepper and lime juice. Roll it lightly in the paste and bake for about ten minutes or less according to the heat of the oven.

FILLETS OF MUTTON AUX ASPARAGUS.

Remove the bones from the mutton if liked, and make it into a neat roll with the lower ends of the asparagus inside. Roll it in seasoned flour and braise it in a closed dekchie in the oven for about an hour. Meanwhile prepare a well flavoured thick white sauce to which the tops of the asparagus should be added. Remove the asparagus ends from the meat; serve it with its own gravy over it and heaps of the asparagus round in the dish.

PERE DOUILLET DUCK.

Prepare the duck as for roasting; oil it well and roll it in seasoned flour. Set it in a closed dekchie to braise with two tablespoonfuls of the stock, the same of port wine, a teaspoonful of grated lime peel and the same of onion. Set it in a moderate oven stood on a grating for an hour or more. Serve it with a brown sauce, to which its own gravy be added with port wine and chilli vinegar.

DEVILLED CHESTNUTS.

Parboil the chestnuts and then peel them carefully to keep them unbroken. If the inner skin still sticks, dip them in boiling water for a few moments. Fry them in butter with a dash of cayenne till they are a pale brown, while hot roll them well in fine salt with a dash of cayenne in it. Place three or four in a little paper case or china mould together and pour over them a few drops of liquid butter and serve piping hot.

GERMAN WAFERS.

Make a batter of two tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk of an egg, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of orange flower water and enough milk to make a thick batter. Set this aside for an hour, and just before using add the egg white whipped to a stiff froth. Grease some paper well, lay it on a hot baking sheet and pour the batter on to it in even coils and bake for 10 to 15 minutes. Remove carefully to a hot dish and serve with whipped cream piled on to them also flavoured with orange flower water and a very little maraschino. Dust with castor sugar mixed with a very little spice. A meringue of egg white may be used instead of the cream.


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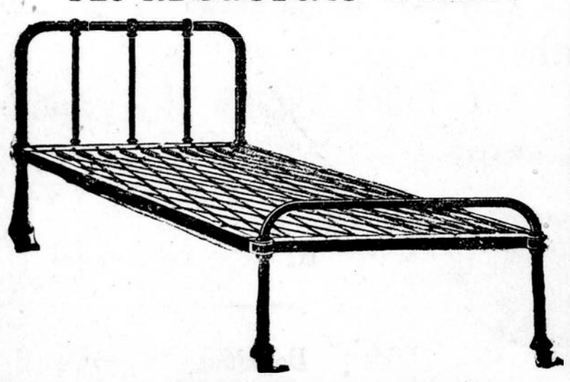

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